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The Daily Commercial.

It is a fact to be noted that Mr. Lincoln is the first President re-elected since Jackson, and the sixth since the organization of the Government. The unanimity of the people for him is even greater than it was for the old hero. In both cases the candidate had a hold on his countrymen which nothing could shake, but in many respects for diverse reasons Jackson was strong with the people because he was a man of will,—his strong-headedness made him popular, though many of his warmest supporters deemed him rash, if not unsafe. Lincoln's popularity arises from his honesty of purpose, the safety of his counsels, and because he is a man to be trusted at the helm in troublous times, though his seeming slowness to act at times has been the ground of objection in the minds of many. It is doubtful whether, after all, he is not better adapted to the times in which he has been called to serve at the head of the nation, than though he were a Jackson, The nation recognizes and prizes in him the quality of safety. It sees how an ambitious man might have trifled with its confidence and usurped power for his own advantage and its destruction. No such opportunity for a bold, bad, ambitious man has occurred since our Government had an existence, as that of the past three years. It is impossible to say what almost any other man would have done with the almost unlimited power and means that Mr. Lincoln has had at his disposal. It seems little less than providential that such a man was at the head of affairs when the nation was thrust into its great trial. There is, therefore, much that is personal in the significance of Mr. Lincoln's re-election.

Pennsylvania.

The returns come in slowly, but under the certainty that the State has been carried for Lincoln by little if any short of 20 000, the interst is considerably abated. The soldiers' vote will increase the majority 6,000 to 8,000.

The defeat of Fernando Wood for Congress is not the least important event over which the country may rejoice. As the representative of a class in close sympathy with the rebellion, as an unscrupulous politician, and a man in whom the qualities of the conspirator center more conspicuously than in almost any other in the country, his defeat adds to the completeness of the victory over which the supporters of the Republic rejoice.

"Wait till we hear from *our* States," said a jubilant McClellanite, the day after the election.

"What States?"

"South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, and the rest of them." And the jubilant gentleman went off, chuckling over the sarcasm he had perpetrated on the late Democratic party and the historic Chicago Convention.

THE VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Estimated Majorities as Far as Received.

	Lincoln Gain	McClellan Gain	
Adams		500	90
Allegheny	3500	2000	
Armstrong	240	320	
Bedford		700	30
Berks		6500	100
Blair	425	100	
Bradford	3500	500	
Bucks		800	800
Butler	250	200	
Cambria		1100	50
Carbon		500	
Chester	2500	500	
Clarion		900	
Clearfield		1000	
Crawford	1600	500	
Cumberland		750	200
Dauphin	1200	600	
Erie	3000	600	1600
Fayette			300
Franklin	50	65	225
Fulton		100	
Huntingdon	600	200	
Indiana	1800	200	
Lancaster	5500	143	
Lawrence	1642	300	
Lebanon	1000	300	
Lehigh			2040
Mercer	400	20	
Mifflin		100	140
Montgomery		200	1200
Northampton		3500	105
Northumberland		2225	400
Philadelphia	9460	1700	
Schuylkill			2000
Somerset	850	75	
Venango	350	181	
Warren	100		87
Washington		1500	50
Westmoreland			500
York		8300	

Views of a British Statesman.

Lord Stanley, an able and active British politician, has recently been addressing his constituents on the subject of the American civil war. He urged absolute neutrality on the part of England, and said he could see no prospect of an early close of the war. He added:

"Neither party, as I believe, is half beaten yet; and considering the determination which the North has shown, I think it likely, as I did three years ago, that, with its enormous superiority of force, it will occupy and overrun in the end the whole territory of the South."

Lord Stanley then went on to urge that the real difficulties of the Federal Government would begin after the war is over. He "cannot realize the manner in which a republican community of twenty millions is to hold, consistently with its own principles of government, or, indeed, with any principles of government, another community of six or seven millions, utterly disaffected, to its own rule." "That," he declares, "is the real perplexity of the American future." He does not, he says, attach much weight to the claim of men and money, and adds: "The overflow of Europe will fill up all gaps in the population, and although it should be myself equally sorry to be a creditor either of the North or of the South, yet a country with the gigantic natural resources of America cannot be permanently ruined." He also thinks that England has not lost much by the interruption of the American cotton supply, inasmuch as new sources of supply have been opened since 1860

The views expressed by Lord Stanley are in the main sound, though he displays the usual British ignorance of America, when he thinks it will be difficult to control the South after the fighting has ceased, and the old flag once more waves over all our territory. By the time that consummation is reached, the South will be regenerated. Slavery will have given its last dying spasm, and the immeasurably rich and fertile lands of the Southern States will be thrown open to free and dignified labor. As the Northern States, from the great ocean, purify themselves," so the South will rise in the scale of civilization. Three hundred thousand slaveholders will no longer keep down the masses, or lead them like sheep to the polls or to the battle-field. Clear air will blow from the North, and education, manliness, and refinement will take the place of the ignorance and brutality which prevail in the benighted regions now held by the rebel leaders.

The character and position of August Belmont, who holds the money bags of the Democratic party, is given by the *Jewish Messenger*, which states that:

"Mr. Belmont is simply the New York correspondent of the house of Rothschild; that though a Jew by birth, he married out of the faith many years ago, is not connected with a Jewish congregation, and is universally repudiated as a Jew; that the Rothschilds have never assisted the rebel treasury to the extent of a dollar; that their sympathies and active co-operation have been with the Government based on liberty as its main principle, as situated by Baron Rothschild, of Frankfort, to the United States Consul-General, Mr. Murphy; that the only banker of any note who upholds the Confederate cause in Europe, is Mr. Erlanger, of Paris, who used to be a Jew, but was converted to Christianity, and married Mr. Slidell's daughter."

The smallness of the Democratic vote on the Presidency in Washington may be accounted for by the fact that the Democratic organ there, the *National Intelligencer*, published yesterday a leading article, entitled "The Day of Decision," which was of such immense length that the old-fashioned readers of the *Intelligencer* were unable to get through with it in time to come to a decision and poll their votes before the setting of the sun.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1864. NO. 52.

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Thirty Election Commissioners Arrested

Imprisonment for Trial for Fraud.

Andersonville Prisoners to be Exchanged

Hon. R. J. Walker to be Secretary of Treasury.

Freedmen's Bureau in Baltimore.

The Question of a New Loan.

Department Reports Being Prepared.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 10.

Your correspondent writes from the Army of the Potomac that there is no military news of importance. Some thirty election commissioners have been arrested on a charge of alleged frauds in the election, and imprisoned to be tried by court martial. The vote of the army is represented as two-thirds for Lincoln.

Arrangements are now in progress for transporting North ten thousand Union prisoners, whose discharge has been finally agreed upon. The exchange will take place at Fort Pulaski, on the Savannah river. Included in the number named are most of the suffering Andersonville prisoners.

Robert J. Walker arrived here to-day, and has had an interview with the President. The probabilities are well founded that after the meeting of Congress he will become Secretary of the Treasury in place of Mr. Fessenden, whose health will cause him to retire.

Dispatches from Brigadier General Sully give a very satisfactory account of the condition of Indian affairs in the Northwest. He thinks the Indian Agencies are expensive, and not promotive of peace among the tribes. A few friendly Indians put in each tribe are regarded as the surest means of establishing peace.

Gen. Meigs notifies all claimants on Government that an oath of allegiance is required by law to accompany all applications.

Gen. Wallace has established a Bureau in Maryland to take care of freedmen, made so by the new Constitution.

The latest information from the Shenandoah Valley states that Ewell who is said to have superceded Early, and has reorganized the rebel army, has made no demonstration, leading to the belief that he is about to make an advance.

The question of a new loan seems to be considerably agitated, but nothing definite has yet been done by the Secretary of the Treasury. The loan, however, will not be gold interest bearing, but receivable for certificates of indebtedness and seven and three-tenths interest notes. It is understood that, notwithstanding the November interest was anticipated, some twelve millions of dollars in gold remain uncalled for. With the payment of this amount of the anticipation of the January interest on the public debt, it is said the price of gold will be lowered.

The message of Jeff. Davis to the rebel Congress, which convened at Richmond on Monday, and anticipated here with considerable interest, came to hand to-day in the Richmond papers of Tuesday. It is not a very long document and is in nowise remarkable. The great question of arming the negroes is not mentioned to. He recommends however that they be employed in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, and drafted for that purpose. Their use, in fact, in every branch of their service is recommended, except in bearing arms in the actual field. The increase of the rebel army and the financial condition of the Confederacy are alluded to at some length, and that Confederate independence is the only road to peace.

A large number of persons are returning from the North and West, and Washington once more resumes a busy aspect. Secretary Seward arrived to-day.

The Department reports are rapidly approaching completion and will be ready on the meeting of Congress. The Treasury Report may be delayed a week or two after Congress convenes.

The Navy Department has every reason to believe that the reports that the Tallahassee has escaped from Wilmington are untrue. She is still there, and the piratical demonstrations being made on the coast at present are either by the Chickamauga or Chiokamauga.

The Land Office has intelligence that the mineral developments in Colorado are quite extensive; that many of the old mines are yielding largely. Coal has also been discovered.

Intelligence has reached here that the indications of the rebel raids across the border have pretty well subsided. The precautions made by our authorities, together with the co-operative movement from Canadian officials will doubtless secure quiet in the Northern border.

All political clubs here, of both parties, have disbanded their organizations. The *Chronicle* calls for an era of good feeling among those heretofore political antizans.

The number of prisoners confined in the Old Capitol prison at the present time is 211 and in Carrol prison, 203. They consist of prisoners of war, disloyal parties, and suspicious characters.

Nothing has been done lately respecting the new cotton trade regulation. It is probable that the whole subject will now be postponed until after the meeting of Congress. No new special agents have been appointed recently.

A large clerical force are busily engaged at the Treasury Department in preparing estimates for the next fiscal year, so that the Ways and Means Committee can have them at the meeting of Congress.

From a copy of the Richmond *Whig*, dated Nov. 9, we infer that the report of Sherman's advance upon Savannah was incorrect. No mention is made of it in Savannah dispatches. In the rebel Senate on Tuesday, Garland, of Ark., recently elected to supply a vacancy caused by the death of Mitchell, took his seat in the house. Felix I. Batbin, of Arkansas, and Peter Welkes, of Missouri, took the oath and their seats. A bill for the suppression of intemperence in the army was introduced. Also, a resolution looking to a law requiring absent citizens to return and perform military duty. Also a resolution to recall all Commissioners from foreign nations.

New York Finance and Trade.

A New 7-30 Loan.

Special Dispatch to the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, November 10.

The Stock market is less buoyant this morning. Speculative feeling hesitates after the strong bank advance yesterday. The prevailing disposition is to realize profits. There were more sellers' options than yesterday, when buyers' options largely predominated. The amount of outside orders increased, though unusual caution is shown by speculators. Of that class of brokers are not disposed to encourage margins. General symptoms indicate that with a strong desire for a speculative movement, there is yet confidence in the continued strength of the market. Under sales to realize, the fancy list is lower. Governments active and quite strong. Railroad bonds dull. Bank Stocks more active. Gold failed to maintain the high prices of yesterday. There is no general confidence in the permanence of the high figures reached this week. Some of the larger operators are beginning to sell short. The price is strongly supported by the export demand, which has been large during the week. The Assistant Treasurer has no knowledge of any arrangement to sell gold to merchants at 150, as stated in the *Herald* this morning. Money is in good demand and easy at 7 @ cent. on call. Foreign exchange dull. The *Time's* Washington special says Mr. Fessenden will, within the coming fortnight, place a new 7-30 loan upon the market, but has adopted the policy of no further expansion of gold interest bearing debt.

Price Driven Out of Missouri.

THE REBEL LOSS AT NEWTONIA 450.

St. Louis, November 10.

Dispatches to headquarters confirm the fight with Price at Newtonia on the 28th ult. The enemy's loss was 450 killed and wounded, and fifty wagons destroyed. The rebels were again overtaken at Fayetteville, Ark., and a sharp skirmish was had with their flank. They are supposed to have crossed the Arkansas River before this, unless General Steele intercepted them.

Jeff. Davis' Message.

He Opposes the Arming of Slaves.

Recommends Their Use in Departments.

If Faithful They are to have Their Freedom

Comments of the Rebel Press.

Freedom to the Slave "a Misery."

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 10.

Jeff. Davis in his message reviews campaigns of Federal Generals, and says that the Federal successes have not been commensurate with the power put forth, and the sacrifices incurred. He opposes in general the arming of negro slaves. He says he cannot see the propriety or necessity of arming slaves while there are so many white men out of the ranks. He would only drill and arm such negroes as are already employed in the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments, &c., and fill the places o such by a draft of negroes from planters. He would only give a reward of manumission to such slaves as have served efficiently with the armies in the field. The question of foreign recognition or aid is discussed, and he informs his Congress that there is absolutely no hope o help from abroad. He gives foreign nations a loud and lofty scolding for their lack of sympathy with the struggling Confederacy. and comforts them with the assurance that the rebellion must rely solely upon its own resources.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 8th has the following on Davis' message. It says: "Two propositions are plainly deductible from the President's message, which we can not for a moment believe he would deliberately give his sanction to, and the first is that the condition of freedom is so much better for the slave than that of servitude that it may be bestowed upon him as a reward and boon. The second, that the Confederate Government has the right to acquire the possession of slaves by purchase or impressment with compensation, and then emancipate them without the consent of the States, or in case of impressment, without the consent of the masters. The first proposition is a refutation of the opinion held by the whole South, and by a large portion of mankind in other countries that servitude is a divinely appointed condition; for the highest good of the slave is that condition in which the negro race especially, may attain the highest moral and intellectual advancement of which they are capable, and may enjoy most largely of such comforts and blessings of life as are suited to them. Of this we have no doubt, and we hold it to be an act of cruelty to deprive the slave of the care and guardianship of a master. If the slave must fight, he must fight for the blessings he enjoys as a slave, and not for the miseries that would attend him if freed.

"The second proposition is still more startling. It is the concession that the Confederate Government has the right to fight to perpetuate slavery by the simple process of impressing or purchasing all the slaves and then emancipating them. Lincoln has never gone so far as this, for in his plan for compensated emancipation he expressly referred the question to the States, acknowledging that they only could determine it. It is unnecessary to dwell on this subject. We are perfectly sure that the President could never have designed to give his assent to so monstrous a proposition as this. The multiplicity and magnitude of the subjects that claim this attention will suggest a sufficient excuse for inadvertance of expressions and immaturity of views, from which theories, so out of place in a communication from the President of these slaveholding States are deducible."

Touching the employment of slaves in the public defence, the *Sentinel* of the 8th merely presents the views of the President without commenting upon them, only in so far as it gives its adhesion to these views in expressing the opinion that the executive view of the subject places it where the *Sentinel* has always thought it should rest. The *Sentinel* demands of the Government wise policy and skillful administration for the management and maintenance of our railroad system. It points out the advantages of the building of the railroad from Danville to Greensboro, and urges the construction of another from Danville to Lynchburg, as it would give us another and an interior line between the South and Virginia which would greatly facilitate military combinations.

The *Dispatch* forbears for want of reason to comment on the message, yet it proceeds to give a succinct review of the position assumed by the executive upon the question of the employment of the slaves in public defence, and concludes that the President is opposed to making soldiers of our slaves.

The *Enquirer* contents itself with a brief synopsis of the contents of the Presidents message, reserving full comments for a future occasion.

The *Examiner* characterizes the message as a paper intended to be cautious, but which is, in fact, on several points, indiscreet. It opposes the employment of negroes in the army, and gives its reasons at some length. Negroes will not do as soldiers. The French Turcos are negroes, and have proven failures on trial. More than this, the negro soldier is incompatible with our political aim and our social and political system. It should be considered by all the world as a compromise to Abolition. The President refuses to employ the slaves for the purpose of bearing arms, but adopts the fatal principle of emancipation as a reward for service in our army as pioneers. This is an absurdity, for we hold that the negro as a slave is in a better condition than in a state of freedom. Emancipation, therefore, is a punishment not a reward." In regard to the President's proposition to detail all editors the *Examiner* is withering. "The Constitution guarantees the freedom of the press, and the President who is sworn to uphold that Constitution proposes to subject every editor to the caprice of a Seddon or a Benjamin."

Sto y of a Rebel Refugee.

[Correspondence Philadelphia Inquirer.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 5.

The steamer Swan arrived here last evening from Yorktown, Virginia, bringing down, beside the usual weekly mails and passengers, seventeen deserters from the rebel army. They all relate a deplorable tale of the suffering and misery existing in the army, and the thousands especially among the destitute families of the soldiers comprising it.

These deserters belonged mostly to Virginia regiments, and from one of them, a Mr. Charles Crawford, an Englishman by birth, your correspondent obtained the following:—

He first came to this country nearly three years ago, and proceeded to Richmond, Virginia, for the purpose of practicing his profession as a lawyer, which city he reached the very evening that the bells were tolling and the bonfires blazing, in honor of the passage of the ordinance of secession by the Convention then in session. Prosperity for a while smiled on his efforts, and his services met with a ready remuneration.

Having in some manner lost his papers proving his neutrality, when the Conscription act was passed, together with many other foreigners, he was enrolled in the ranks of the rebel army, and assigned to the Third Virginia Cavalry, then operating in the Shenandoah Valley. For two long years he served faithfully with this regiment. Such was the strict discipline and the enforcement of the severe penalty, death for desertion, unerringly carried into effect by the rebels, that he found it almost impossible to attempt to escape with safety.

On the evening of the 27th of October, having been given permission to visit Richmond on a detail to procure fresh horses in place of the jaded ones in use by their cavalry, he left his regiment, which, together with several other regiments of Virginia cavalry, forming the divisions of Generals Fitzhugh Lee and McCausland, three thousand strong, was picketing Fisher's Hill, Virginia, he proceeded to Richmond.

At this time the main army, under Maj. Gen. Early, was stationed at Newmarket, occupying strong entrenchments, and engaged in guarding the railroads, and endeavoring to recuperate from the disastrous effects of their late defeat. Only two pieces of artillery were left in the whole army; those that were not captured having been abandoned in the mire and morasses of the forests on their line of retreat.

The troops, flushed in the very moment of victory with elation at the glorious prospect before them, were soon quickly demoralized by the overwhelming impetus of the charge, under the gallant Gen. Sheridan, which turned their flank, and proved the forerunner of their defeat.

In Richmond, having managed to procure a disguise, one portion of it, a hat, alone costing him one hundred and fifty dollars, he immediately laid a plan to escape, employing a darkey as a guide, who served him on his journey with a faithfulness so peculiar to the race, and in whom he placed the most implicit reliance.

On the evening of the 31st of October, accompanied by his guide, he set out from Richmond, and in the middle of the night reached the York River Railroad, strongly guarded by the rebel Gen. Gerry's Division, five thousand strong.

Having managed to elude the pickets, early next morning found him at West Point; from thence he proceeded to Yorktown, where he, after making a deposition, was allowed a parole to reach Old Point to await a further examination.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE KEARSARGE.

Further Particulars of the Capture of the Pirate Florida.

From the Boston Traveller.

We have been enabled to obtain some additional details in regard to the capture of the pirate Florida, in the port of Bahia, by the Wachusett. This morning, Captain Winslow of the Kearsarge, in company with his son, called upon Admiral Stringham, at the Navy Yard.

The Admiral received him in the most cordial manner, and warmly congratulated him on his gallant achievement in capturing the notorious Alabama. Captain Winslow had hardly entered into conversation before the Navy Yard battery gave a thundering welcome which was duly replied to from the Kearsarge.

As elsewhere stated, the capture of the Florida was effected at three o'clock, on the morning of the 7th of October, in the harbor of Bahia, and close up to the city. The surprise was the most complete imaginable. The officers of the rebel craft seemed to entertain no fear of danger from the Wachusett, and everything about the ship was as still and silent as on board a merchantman.

Captain Collins aimed to strike the Florida amidships, which would almost instantly have sunk her, but his vessel veered and he hit her on the quarter. Unprepared as they were, the officer in command of the Florida had no alternative but surrender. In the excitement of the occasion, some pistols were discharged, and two guns accidentally fired from the Wachusett.

They may have struck somewhere in the city, as the Brazilian Admiral came alongside and ordered them to desist firing. Three men of the Wachusett were slightly wounded, probably accidentally, as the prisoners from the Florida declare that not a shot was fired by them.

They also say that Captain Morris, their commander, was on board the Florida when the Wachusett attacked her, and that he jumped into a dingy laying alongside, and escaped to the shore, which was only two hundred yards off.

Half an hour after the capture of the Florida, the Wachusett started out to sea with her. When the day broke Captain Collins saw a side-wheel steamer towing a Brazilian man-of-war out of Bahia, but he put on all sail and a full head of steam and was soon out of sight, and the chance of interruption.

The Florida is a well-built vessel of about 600 tons, but she is little over half the size, and not half the strength of the Alabama. The Kearsarge had spent some time in cruising after her, and had she gone down on the eastern side of the Atlantic, instead of beating up against the N. E. trade winds, she would have intercepted the pirate and captured her, which would have been a very pretty sequel to the Alabama affair.

The officers of the Kearsarge were treated with the highest consideration in the French and English ports which they visited after their victory over Semmes. Whenever the Kearsarge went into Dover, the fine Englishlanders used to gather on the hill and receive the ship with hearty cheers. At Dover, Hastings, Portestone, in England, Boulogne, Ostend, and Cherbourg, thousands of people visited her.

Many distinguished naval officers of both countries came on board and inspected with great attention the armament and other arrangements of the ship. The English officers confess the Armstrong guns a failure, and say they do not at all meet the requirements of the service. They intend to have them taken aside as quietly and quickly as possible, and substitute others in their place.

In France a dozen distinguished painters made sketches of the fight, and the Emperor sent his own marine painter down to make as perfect picture of the engagement.

The prisoners on board the Kearsarge will be transferred to Port Wren. Two officers of the Alabama, the Chief Engineer, Freeman, and the Boatswain, are among them. The former is a Welshman, but was formerly in our navy; the Boatswain is a Philadelphian.

Captain Winslow speaks of the crew of the Alabama as the finest body of men he ever saw, being picked men and of splendid physical appearance.

The Kearsarge proved much faster than the vaunted Alabama, and she is undoubtedly one of the best vessels of her class in the service.

On the 8th, St. Thomas [illegible] her average speed was about 12 knots an hour, remarkably good speed when it is remembered the long time she has been on active duty and the rough weather she has encountered, beside her sharp conflict with the Alabama.

She now carries in her rudder post a 120-lb shell, which Capt. Winslow was afraid to remove from fear of an explosion. Her iron mast and stern is much shattered, and she will require some time for thorough repairs.

The Kearsarge, after cruising learned something about the Tallahassee, which made her experimental trip in sight of the Kearsarge, before she had been converted into a piratical rover, when that vessel was on her way out, and a better ship than has been generally represented.

A few words about Captain Winslow may not be uninteresting. He is of perfect more than the medium height, with a most frank and agreeable manner, and evidently a gentleman of culture and fine education.

The fact that he was from the eastern, if not the sympathies, of the friends of secession in England and France, will surprise no one who is acquainted with his manly character. Our Government could not have sent an officer abroad more capable of sustaining the dignity of our navy with honor and credit.

Sherman Advancing on Savannah and Charleston.

From the Chicago Tribune.

More than a week ago we were apprised by private dispatches from Atlanta of the coming *denouement* of the mystery which has lately rested over the counter-movements of Hood and Sherman. There can no longer be any military reasons for withholding from the public what the rebels have by this time necessarily learned, though too late to enable them to avert the catastrophe. It is already well known that Beauregard and Hood, striking westward from the line of the railroad connecting Atlanta with Chattanooga, have crossed the Tennessee river at Florence, a point in Alabama two hundred miles west of Atlanta, and but about one hundred miles equidistant from Nashville and Memphis, leaning towards the latter. The design of this movement, as boastfully announced, or luminously hinted in advance by Jeff. Davis in his recent speeches, and by the desperately sanguine rebel papers, was to make such a demonstration for Sherman's rear as would oblige the latter to abandon Georgia from Chattanooga to Atlanta, in order to prevent Beauregard from capturing Nashville and Memphis. Evidently Sherman has not been misled by Hood, in adopting this strategy. are geniuses or fools. Certainly it is either far above or much below the standard of prudence and common sense. Beauregard's entire force is not estimated to be over forty or forty-five thousand, and to attend to this the forces under Gen. Thomas will be found fully adequate. Indeed, already it is intimated that the rebels have halted in their advance, or are retiring.

Meantime Gen. Sherman, with two hundred miles the start of Beauregard, with no enemy in front, and with, as he expresses it, *"the whole Southern States open to him,"* left Atlanta several days ago with an army consisting of sixty thousand men, and will sweep with the irresistible power of a tornado down into the heart of Georgia and South Carolina to Charleston and Mobile. He will march in three grand columns, or corps d'armee, each well provided with artillery and cavalry, wholly abandoning and probably destroying Atlanta—destroying the roads and bridges over which he marches, living from the country, and receiving the fugitives who will flock to his standard probably by thousands. In short, for the first time during the war the rebellion will have passed through the shell of the rebellion and will move unopposed through the enemy's county. An opportunity will be given to the Union men, black and white, and to the deserters, to join the standard of the Union. It is believed that Sherman will arrive at his ojective point with a reinforcement of not less than fifty thousand able bodied men picked up from the heart of the enemy's country. The occupation of the navigable line of the Savannah River, and the fall of Charleston and Savannah before a rear attack, would constitute a far more disastrous blow to the rebels than the fall of Richmond. Jeff. Davis would, in fact be called upon either to abandon South Carolina and Georgia to their fate or to attempt to rescue them by the abandonment of Richmond in the face of Grant's largely superior army, a dangerous and probably impracticable undertaking. Indeed, it is evident that Jeff. Davis will have enough to do to save the Richmond army from annihilation if he ve to leave his strong intrenchments at mond and Petersburg. On the other Beauregard is already two hundred m the rear of Sherman, and has neither fa to overtake him, nor strength to fig when overtaken.

Never during the war has either part the other so completely at disadvan Sherman now holds his incautious and dering adversary. Of course there are unforeseen possibilities of war, shern which may turn the most promising tions into disaster. To all human ap ces the game appears to be wholly in Sherman's hands. Certainly Hood, in Sherman's front and attacking his son cations, has reversed the policy of Johnston, who is universally accounted egist far superior to his successor, from Sherman fearing, or Johnston d such a movement as Beauregard and have just made, every flank movemen Sherman made to Johnston's rear was vitation to Johnston to act on She rear to the fullest extent he might de simable. Johnston, however, cautio clined every such inducement, prefe fall back and keep constantly in Sh front. Either Johnston or Beauregar fore, were sadly deficient in generals Sherman won Atlanta by the blund Hood in sending merely his cavalry t man's rear, it is difficult to see why he not win Charleston and Savannah, n Beauregard and Hood, in repetition same blunder on a more stupendous sca sent their whole army some two miles to Sherman's rear, thus uncov his victorious legions the whole priz the former seek to defend and those possess.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

TUESDAY'S ELECTION.

New York Certain for Lincoln.

Horatio Seymour Defeated.

The Next Congress More Than Two-Thirds Union.

Pennsylvania.

ERIE COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

ERIE, November 10.

Lincoln's majority in Erie County will be about 3,000, a gain on the October vote of 600. Crawford County, Union majority 1,600, gain of 500. Union men here are sanguine of having achieved a great victory all around.

W. L. F.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

CLEARFIELD, Nov. 9.

Clearfield Borough—Lincoln, 61; McClellan, 109; Union gain, 26. Lawrence Township, Lincoln, 71; McClellan, 245; Union gain, 3. McClellan's majority in the county will be about 1,600. S. G. R.

MERCER COUNTY.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MERCER, Nov. 9.

Mercer county will give over 400 majority for the Union. S. N. M.

VENANGO COUNTY.

Special Correspondence to Pittsburgh Commercial.

FRANKLIN, Nov. 10.

The returns of Venango county are all in, and give a Union majority of 856, a gain of 181 over October vote. B. S.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

KITTANNING, Nov. 10.

The Union gains in thirteen districts are 281; Democratic gains in five districts, 35—Union majority 246, and six districts to hear from Armstrong still good for 240 majority for Lincoln on home vote. W. McW.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEWARDSON FURNACE, November 9.

Pine township, Armstrong county, gives Lincoln 125; McClellan, 129—a Union gain of three votes. Madison township gives Lincoln 145; McClellan, 50—a Union gain of 70. F. B. L.

THE VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS.

The returns from the army show the following as the vote of Pennsylvania soldiers, as far as obtained, quite a number not yet having completed their canvass: 45th Pennsylvania, Lincoln 78 majority; 48th Pennsylvania, 194 majority; 51st Pennsylvania, 108 majority; 11th Pennsylvania, 17 majority; 88th Pennsylvania, 76 majority; 100th, 171 majority; 210th, 73 majority; 5th, 114 for Lincoln, and 89 for McClellan; 53d, 123 for Lincoln, and 71 for McClellan; 66th, 96 for Lincoln, and 56 for McClellan; 57th, 95 for Lincoln, and 23 for McClellan; 63th, 209 for Lincoln, and 80 for McClellan; 69th, 6 for Lincoln, and 112 for McClellan; 93d, 129 for Lincoln, and 52 for McClellan; 81st, 23 for Lincoln and 44 for McClellan; 84th, 116 for Lincoln and 46 for McClellan; 91st, 141 Lincoln and 67 McClellan; 99th, 147 Lincoln and 6 for McClellan; 105th, 130 for Lincoln and 73 for McClellan; 106th, 15 for Lincoln, 3 for McClellan; 110th, 91 for Lincoln, 72 for McClellan; 114th, 195 for Lincoln, 64 for McClellan; 118th, in part, 61 for Lincoln, 11 for McClellan; 119th, in part, 61 for Lincoln and 100 for McClellan; 145th, 48 for Lincoln, and 9 for McClellan; 148th, 144 for Lincoln and 5 for McClellan; 142d, 183 for Lincoln and 55 for McClellan; 148th, 127 for Lincoln and 52 for McClellan; 102d, 107 for Lincoln and 94 for McClellan; 149th, 188 for Lincoln and 162 for McClellan; 157th, 58 for Lincoln and 11 for McClellan; 185d, 58 for Lincoln and 47 for McClellan; 84th, 160 for Lincoln and 94 for McClellan; 208th, 150 for Lincoln and 55 for McClellan; 191st, 122 for Lincoln and 70 for McClellan; 138th 338 for Lincoln and 243 for McClellan; 3d Penn. cavalry, in part, 159 for Lincoln and 46 for McClellan; 4th Pennsylvania cavalry, in part, 257 for Lincoln, and 169 for McClellan; 16th Pennsylvania cavalry, in part, 216 for Lincoln and 195 for McClellan; 2d Pennsylvania, in part, 188 for Lincoln and 71 for McClellan. Total, 5,179 for Lincoln and 2,455 for McClellan.

New York.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

We have New York by over 5,000. The Albany regency say they have it by 7,000. There can be no reasonable doubt but New York votes for Lincoln, Fenton, and the whole Union State ticket. We gain six or seven Congressmen. O.

ALBANY, November 10.

There is nothing more definite here to-night as to the result in this State. The Democrats claim it by a few hundreds, while the Unionists insist they have carried it by at least 5,000.

NEW YORK, November 10.

The *Herald* says New York and Pennsylvania have both gone Republican. The indications are that Seymour is defeated. Fenton appears to have run ahead of Lincoln in several interior counties. Thus far McClellan has carried only three States, New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky. The next Congress will be overwhelmingly Republican. Although a delegation from States yet to elect members of Congress to stand the same as at present there will be three more than two-thirds Republican. The Republican majority on joint ballot in the New York Legislature will be 34. New York has gone Republican by 5,000 and Pennsylvania by 15 000.

The *Post* says McClellan's Electoral vote is 21 out of 296. Lincoln probably carries every State except New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky. The Republican gain in this State since 1862, so far as absolutely ascertained, is above 12,000.

The Albany *Evening Journal* of this afternoon claims a majority for Lincoln and Fenton of 7,000 in the State. The *Atlas and Argus* insist there is from 12,000 to 15,000 majority for McClellan.

NEW YORK, November 10.—Evening—The Congressional delegation from this city stands two Union, two War Democrats, and two Regular Democrats. Brook's major ty is 159; Mr Raymond's 381: Mr. Darling's 1,082.

Missouri.

Lincoln Has a Handsome Majority.

The Radical State Ticket Elected.

St. Louis, November 10.

Late storms so deranged the telegraph lines that we have but few scattering returns from the interior, but the State is conceded to Lincoln by a handsome majori y; also the election of the Radical State ticket. McClurg, Loan, Blow and Boyd will be returned to Congress, and one, perhaps two, other Union Congressmen are elected. The Legislature will be largely Union. The Convention question is carried, and a large majority of Radical delegates are elected.

MARYLAND'S MAJORITY.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.

The latest footings up show 6,000 on the home vote. The soldiers' vote will, it is believed, increase it to 9 000. Cresswell, Union, in the First District, is defeated.

Rhode Island.

Highly Interesting.

Sherman's New Movement.

Release of Andersonville Prisoners.

Attention of the Sanitary Commission.

Expedition to Inland Seas of Japan.

Rebel Alliance with Maximillian.

French Emperor Cognizant of the Fact.

The Capture of the Florida.

Japanese Gunboat Detained at New York,

Death of a Congressman and an Elector

NEW YORK, November 10.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says that there is no war news to-day. All is quiet with Grant's army. Considerable speculation is indulged in respecting the reports of General Sherman's movement and many seem to credit the story of his abandonment of Atlanta and march towards Charleston or Savannah. Letters from officers in his army, recently received here, mysteriously promised something startling before long and it is thought that this is the event referred to.

The arrangements for the release by exchange of 10,000 of our troops, prisoners in the South, are complete, and but a few days will be required to fully execute them. The Union soldiers have been transported to a convenient point. They will all be at their homes in time to eat Thanksgiving dinner under their own vine and fig tree.

The *World's* Japan letter says the expedition for the Inland seas of Japan has sailed. The attack probably took place about the 10th of September. Eight English, three French, five Dutch and one American vessels composed the fleet.

The *Times* says it has authentic information that rebel emissaries in Canada laid before the Provincial government the purported basis of a secret agreement between the Richmond authorities and Emperor Napoleon. The agreement included the terms of the alliance offensive and defensive between Mexico and the Confederacy, and stated that the compact had the perfect assent of the Emperor of the French. Material aid would be afforded by him, giving effect to the covenant as the proper moment. The *World* in the details letter of the 9th says a General Buckner, commanding the Confederate forces in West Louisiana, surprised the garrison at Morganza on the 26th, and held the place with 2,000 men, captured 1,500 prisoners, carried off field artillery, disabled siege guns, and mutilated all the war material in the place before he retired under the fire of the gunboats.

The Boston *Advertiser* has an account of the capture of the Florida by the Wachusett in Bahia Harbor. The privateer was cut out and burned off from the midst of the Brazilian fleet. The Wachusett steamed down the bay with her prize in tow. She was fired upon from Fort St. Marcellus and pursued by two Brazilian men-of-war, which were soon left behind. The *Herald* thinks the capture justifiable. The *Times* says the capture was clearly illegal, being a breach of the law of nations which we just now, more than most powers, are interested in upholding.

The conductors of the *Journal of Commerce* announce this morning that henceforth they intend to avoid the discussion of political questions.

Nicholas, Count de Glarg, Austrian Minister resident in America, died at the Clarendon Hotel on Tuesday.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The *Post* says the gunboat just built here for the Japanese is detained under protest from the British Minister, owing to the neighborhood of his Government to the demand by the Governments of the United States, England, France and Holland, for the opening of the Japanese inland seas. An allied fleet has been organized for opening.

The *Post* contradicts the statement that there is any misunderstanding between Generals Butler and Dix.

Gen. Wright, just elected to Congress by the Democrats from the 5th New Jersey district, died this morning.

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 10.—Hon. Jno. P. Elton, one of the Union Electors at large, chosen on Tuesday, died to

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Friday, November 11, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1864.

Defeat of Seymour.

Although the vote of New York is close, we do not doubt that the State has gone for the Union, and therefore against SEYMOUR. Nothing was wanting to make the victory complete but the defeat of this man. No event, not even the defeat of McCLELLAN, for whom there never was a chance, could happen that would inflict so keen a disappointment. It was not McCLELLAN, but SEYMOUR, who represented all that was iniquitous in the opposition to the Government, in schemes of domestic revolution, resistance to the laws, and practical support of the rebellion. Next to JEFF. DAVIS stands HORATIO SEYMOUR. Abroad their names are coupled, and at home they are known to act together. Though their fields are different, their purpose has been, and still is, the same—the overthrow of the Government. SEYMOUR, on the appearance of the Montgomery Constitution, proposed its adoption by the North, which, of course, carried with it the idea of JEFF. DAVIS for President. On this idea and with this disloyal view, he has acted ever since. As the Executive of the most powerful State in the Union, he has exerted all his influence to embarrass the Government in its efforts to save the Republic. As the head of the Democratic party in the State, and its favorite in the North, he has been active in embodying all the elements of disloyalty at the polls. Had McCLELLAN been elected President, SEYMOUR would have been his master. It was through his agents that the stupendous frauds, so opportunely detected, were organized, but which, notwithstanding the exposure, gave him and McCLELLAN thousands of votes in the State. He undertook to cause a collision of the Federal and State authorities, and he relied on violence and the elements of disorder to assist at the polls. In this he was disappointed by the appearance of Gen. BUTLER on the stage. It is to be hoped that this disappointment is not all that he will realize, but that, in the course of justice, he may be confronted with the proof of his complicity with fraud and outrage.

The rebellious elements everywhere looked to SEYMOUR as their guide and champion. His supporters were the worst class in community, and he took pride in addressing them as "friends." He has never had a word to utter that had the flavor of patriotism, but he is apt at utterances that cheer the hearts of traitors Though not a bold he is a dangerous man He is timid because he desires applause, and is supremely selfish. On the election he staked his hopes and prospects, and defeat will be to him a visitation peculiarly unwelcome.

The defeat of such a man, under such circumstances, is the source of gratification to every sincere lover of his country. The moral effect will be of inestimable advantage throughout the country and abroad If possible, it will be even greater than the defeat of McCLELLAN, for he is a more dangerous man—a conspirator with less reservation than almost any other in the Union.

Just Three.

It is now pretty well settled that McCLELLAN will receive the votes of but three States—Delaware, New Jersey and Kentucky. Under the circumstances, no other three States could have been selected from the whole, whose partiality is so little to be prized.

The Democrats of Delaware, led by Senator BAYARD, are little less than pronounced rebels, and they rallied for McCLELLAN for that reason. Their majority is so small, however—less than five hundred—that it has no other significance than that the Union sentiment of the State lacks just so much of preponderating.

New Jersey, ever since the Rebellion began, has been known as the South Carolina of the North. Many of the leading Democrats there in reality are as thoroughly rebellious as in any State in arms against the Government. More active sympathy has been shown the rebellion there than on any similar extent of territory not openly acknowledging JEFF DAVIS. Absconding Secessionists are scattered throughout her borders, the distance from New York favoring the prosecution of schemes hatched there to assist the South. Left to herself, we do not question that New Jersey would almost any time, within the last three years, have accepted the Montgomery Constitution according to Gov. SEYMOUR's advice The State has never been claimed for LINCOLN, although the vote shows that the rebel influence there now is barely uppermost. There is nothing in the vote of New Jersey to which Gen. MCCLELLAN can in after years refer with pride, if he be really for the Union and sincerely for crushing the Rebellion.

Kentucky votes for McCLELLAN as her second choice, her first being JEFF DAVIS. It being impracticable to vote directly for him, she went in for the man who suited her the next best. Morally, and every other way, except in form, Kentucky has been out of the Union ever since the rebellion became a fixed fact. She had, and still has, many ardent Union men within her borders; but many more quite as ardent rebels. The rebellion has, from the beginning, received much active and valuable support from the State. Her "bloods" went early into the rebel armies, taking with them quite as many supports as rallied for the Union.

Kentucky, therefore, took to McCLELLAN naturally and with a will. She is to him what Vermont is to LINCOLN and the Union. The sarcasm of her support would, we should think, be keenly felt by a sincere Union man.

DELAWARE—NEW JERSEY—KENTUCKY—McCLELLAN! Henceforth on rebel banners will be inscribed these four. Rebel cheers will be given for them; but the ground of encouragement they afford is too narrow to constitute a reason why they should be either numerous or hearty.

THE N. Y. *World* now speaks of the Presidential election as "almost hopeless from the beginning." And how beautifully does this illustrate the character of the *World*. Only two days previous to the election it asserted that the election of McCLELLAN was a foregone conclusion, and went so far as to give a list of States that were to go for him, in all 149 electoral votes!

THE *World* takes comfort by saying that "four years hence" the Democratic party "will be invincible." Poor consolation this, resembling the revenge of the boy who threatened to make faces at the sister of the larger boy who had given him a whipping.

Ladies in Paris, who are not married, not single, and not widows, who wish to go to the opera very much, and are not usually admitted, have sent to the director blank checks to be filled up to any amount he may choose, if he will sell them a box for the season. But he won't.

FROM NEW YORK.

Election in the City and State---Effect of General Butler's Presence---What Copperheads Deem Military Interference---August Belmont Did Not Vote for McClellan---Prospect Good.

NEW YORK, November 8, 1864.

As I write election is going on, quietly, but vigorously. It is unnecessary for me to say much about that matter, as by the time my letter reaches you the whole occasion shall have passed into history. I must, however, make some note of it as one of those passing events relating to the welfare of the Nation, which it would be inexcusable in me to omit. Previous to the advent of Major-General Butler in this city, I am informed that Copperheadism was so rampant that it was very doubtful whether loyal citizens would dare to approach the polls. The subdued rage which discovered itself in the conduct of the home rebels is sufficient assurance of what was meant. So, instead of a merely Copperhead vote in this city, all the strength is being brought out, and a very handsome Union vote will be polled.

An interesting event transpired in the Eighteenth Ward this morning. Auguste Belmont, after waiting at the end of a row of voters for an hour, in the rain, reached the ballot-box, and without any sacred respect for the holy ground on which he stood, was proceeding to offer his ballot, when the man who had just voted ahead of him turned upon him and challenged his vote on the ground that he had bet on the result of the election. The *august* gentleman "caved," would not take the necessary oath, and left the polling place. So Rothschild's vote for Little Mac went over the board.

A gentleman who had a bet with a Copperhead, with this condition—there should be no military interference—was sent for by the Union better yesterday, to see if he deemed the presence of General Butler in the State, "military interference." The Copperhead said, "most assuredly I do." Here you have an explanation of what was meant if General Butler had not been here. Copperheads bet freely, because they made sure of frightening Union voters away from the polls

Speaking of military interference—what does it mean—how does it look? In crossing the ferry from Brooklyn this morning, I saw a gunboat occupying a very suggestive position in said river, opposite the Catherine Ferry; another one lower down, and still others at proper points commanding the city. Soldiers with muskets smell the fresh air at the ports, and appear ready for orders. This is the military interference. Thus, for the Government to be ready for an emergency is military interference.

That bloodshed has been prevented by Gen. Butler's presence is beyond all doubt. It was not intended that any but Copperheads should vote here. The plans were all concocted. The State has been so thoroughly canvassed by the Unionists that there was no hope for "Mac" but in swelling up the majority in this city, to make up the deficiency in the State. The "dog is dead." Gunboats, not of the McClellan persuasion, frown upon Sodom, and all goes merry as a marriage bell.

Messrs. Darling, Raymond and Dodge are elected to Congress. Raymond and Hawkins were both running, the latter having a light vote.

But another question rises before the country: Shall we have trouble with Brazil? The manner of the capture of the rebel private Florida suggests this. Wise men say, "Let it" see what James Watson Webb, our Minister will do in the matter." Wiser men say, "Let it" less said by Brazil on the subject may be the easiest mended."

General Intelligence.

Joseph Nulet, of the 29th precinct police was shot dead Monday morning by a prisoner whom he was taking to the Station house. The deceased officer was aged twenty-seven, leaves a wife and two children, and in life was known as a fearless and energetic officer; the murderer escaped.

The population of the British North American Provinces that are uniting is but little short of 3,300,000. The catholic region is held by considerably more than two-fifths of the number.

The coal fields of Pennsylvania, have yielded on an average, two hundred and thirty thousand tons of coal per week for the last three months.

The young Englishman who disappeared from Lawrence on the night of his wedding recently and wrote to his bride that he was unworthy of her, has returned after an absence of a week or two spent in wandering about the country. The motive for his singular conduct has not transpired.

The United States Christian Commission has sent seven delegates, well supplied with hospital stores, medicines and clothing with the fleet which has gone to Savannah, Georgia, to bring home Union prisoners of war.

Five noble specimens of elk, imported by Mr. McDarold, of Baltimore, at heavy cost, have been purchased by a citizen of New York for the Commissioners of Central Park. The agents of the Druid Hill Park were negotiating for the animals, but the New York gentlemen were too sharp for them and succeeded in obtaining the elks for $200 each. The captain of the ship reporters were told, apparently in good faith that they were purchased on account of his majesty of Italy.

Mr. Belmont appeared at the polls Tuesday and attempted to vote for McClellan. His vote was challenged on the ground that he had immense bets staked on the election. The challenge was sustained, and the vote of Mr. Belmont refused.

Mrs. Francis L. Clayton, now in Maine, enlisted in the army at St. Paul, Minnesota, with her husband in 1861, and fought by his side until he was killed in the battle of Stone river She was in eighteen battles; once a prisoner three times wounded—in hand, hip and knee and at her husband's death made known her sex to her General and was discharged. After that she served as an unrecognized nurse, from Lexington to Louisville, bare headed and barefooted, tracking her way in blood.

John Hart, Jas. McBride, John Holland and Patrick Lyons, in the employ of Smith & Brosnewsmen, who furnish Sheridan's army with newspapers as newsboys, were captured by guerrillas a day or two since, while on the way from Middletown to Newtown with papers. McBride and Lyons had about five hundred dollars with them belonging to themselves. Hart had just been released from Richmond having been captured in August last.

A species of "fast" slang is now much in vogue among a certain class of English ladies The *Court Journal* complains of the new fashion and says: "Expressions never meant for female lips are frequently indulged in, causing many a shudder to those of the old school, who remember the delicate and refined language of their own maidens and sisters."

At a recent funeral in Honolulu the procession consisted of one hundred and forty-four females, all dressed in black skirts, with white wastes and straw hats, tastefully trimmed, and with a broad sash of red and yellow ribbon over the shoulders, crossed with a rosette at the waist. There were several native marshals on horseback, wearing the same gaudy sashes.

Foreign Gossip.

Four public executions took place at Constantinople within a week lately. A former sub lieutenant, named Riza, and an army surgeon named Athanas, were hanged for the murder of two Turkish women, whom they had enticed into a house to rob. Riza displayed great firmness, and acknowledged the justice of his sentence, but Athanas had to be supported to the place of execution. Two murderers, Agob and Mehemmed, were also hanged for having murdered a man named Eyoub, their accomplice in previous crimes.

A congress of mathematicians from almost all the States of Europe has met in Berlin to make arrangements for remeasuring degrees of longitude and latitude in Central Europe.

The Paris *Debates*, in an article on the public schools and pupils in the kingdom of Italy, under Victor Emanuel, says: In order to form a just idea of the state of primary instruction beyond the Alps, Italy must be compared with herself. At the commencement of the years 1861-62, the number of pupils only amounted to 801,302, instead of 939,234, in 1862-63. There was therefore an increase of 138,032 pupils, or about one-seventh in one year. It was precisely the same augmentation that took place in France in six years—from 1857 to 1863—hence, that interval, under the law of 1833, the proportion of the total number of that category of pupils to the amount of the general population, fell from 12-59 inhabitants for each pupil, to 10-59 thus showing an increase of one-seventh in the number of scholars. Italy may therefore, as it appears to us, congratulate herself on the rapid progress she has accomplished. It is therefore, felicitate the Italian government on two things—the care which it takes to make known and reveal the intellectual state of the nation, and the progress it has already effected in national education.

From Tangier we learn that the Isthmus of Suez Company has put in practice in Morocco an ingenious method of procuring workmen. Knowing the zeal of the Mahometans to perform the pilgrimage to Mecca, the company has announced in the streets of Tangier, and the other towns of the regency, that "all workmen who shall have worked a year on the canal, will be taken gratuitously to Mecca to perform their devotions at the tomb of the altar.

The budget of the city of Moscow for the coming year, estimated at 2,270,429 rubles, presents a deficit of 384,845 rubles, which is to be supplied from a reserved fund.

A policeman on night duty sends us the following observations: "It seems to me that with many young men, the most approved method of winding up the night, is reeling it home."

Scientific Items.

Shooting stars commence at seventy miles, and disappear at fifty miles above the surface of the earth. At sixty miles above the earth they are more frequent than at at any other altitude.

One estate in the Southwest of England, of forty thousand acres, contains iron stone enough, if converted into iron and sold at the present prices, to more than pay off the British national debt.

Gun-cotton, although it develops a bursting power six times as great as that of gunpowder, is condemned by recent investigators as too dangerous a compound for warlike purposes, but is recommended as well adapted for the blasting of rocks.

M. Babinet, of the French Institute, has discovered the means of cooking without fire. He has just laid before the Academy the result of his experiments. His recipe is:—Place your food in a black pot, covered with sundry panes of glass, and stand it in the sun. The water soon boils, and the food is said to be of better flavor than if cooked in the ordinary way.

Mr. Russels, an Austrian, has secured a patent in this country for a contrivance by which vessels may be steered by means of the propeller screw, which moves them ahead, and without the help of a rudder. The propeller is fixed in a case, which supports it, and in which it is movable by the turning of the steering wheel, either to starboard or to port, in either case forcing the stern of the ship around, while her headway is not stopped, and indeed scarcely lessened. By this method a vessel can be easily turned in her own length.

A large meteor was seen to fall near the shore of Parker's pond, in Hubbardston, on the night of the 9th ult. On visiting the spot the next morning a mass was found of a gelatinous, light-colored, semi-transparent substance, described by some parties to be as large as a hogshead. A gentleman who visited the spot three days afterwards, after a large quantity had been carried away, and much more trampled into the earth, and dissolved and evaporated, says that he could at that time have gathered two bushels of the debris. A specimen from the mass was presented to the Natural History Society at its regular meeting last evening. Although tightly corked in a bottle, it had diminished considerably in bulk, and was partially dissolved. It was of a light straw color, and had a strong odor of sulphuretted hydrogen, with a sulphurous taste. A chemical analysis will be made by Professor Bushee, which, with more information in regard to the appearance of the meteor when first discovered, will probably be offered and presented at the next meeting.—*Worcester Spy.*

Whaling—An Unsuccessful Adventure.

From the Wholemen's Shipping List.

The dauntless energy and practical skill of our hardy whalemen has been widely appreciated by the department of the navy in its calling into its service many of this class, who, besides being efficient in seamanship, have become inured to the element and a master of course. As illustrating the characteristics of this class, we mention the following occurrence during the recent successful voyage of the ship George and Susan, of Boston, under command of Captain Nathaniel M. Jernegan of Edgartown:

While cruising for whales in the Atlantic ocean, in March, 1864, in latitude 37 deg. 20 min. south, longitude 52 deg. 30 min. west, the lookout discovered whales in the distance, and the boats were lowered—two of them leading off in pursuit of a large sperm bull, which, from the yield of one hundred and twenty barrels of oil. The mate's boat overtook the whale and struck him with a lance, apparently with a good chance of capturing also another whale then in sight. The wound from the lance, however, did not prove effectual, and the captain's boat then approached and threw another lance into the whale. The monster retreated a short distance, then deliberately approached the boat, laying his ponderous jaws over her frail side, and securing it fully in his mouth, chewed the boat completely in fragments, leaving her crew in the water for immediate rescue. They were not slow to do, escaping in safety to the mate's boat.

Captain Jernegan, meantime, took command of the fight with the whale, and again approached and lanced the whale, but apparently with little effect. A third lance, however, induced the monster to attack this boat also, and with a similar result, leaving it in fragments. Captain Jernegan became entangled in the line attached to the whale, and in contact with the flukes of this modern representative of the temporary sojourn of Jonah, but with characteristic presence of mind he managed to throw off one of his boots, and thereby extricate himself from this part of the dilemma. The refreshing coolness of the sea water and his increased facility in the use of his limbs, prompted him also to throw off the other boot, and he thus succeeded in reaching the remaining boat in safety.

Nothing daunted by these two unsuccessful attempts to secure the rich prize, Captain Jernegan then ordered the mate to cut the line and shoot the whale with a bomb lance, and receiving the fifth charge from the whaling gun, the whale threw his head high above water then sunk immediately, thus disappointing the captain, who, however, could not mend matters without even the consolation of the unsuccessful Indian coon-hunter, that "he be no so berry fat coon after all."

It is a little remarkable that in attacking *six* whales during the three months previous to the middle of April, 1864, Capt. Jernegan has five times been unsuccessful in securing the briny deep in lieu of his boat although throughout his previous experience in assisting in taking more than 10,000 bbls. of oil, he had never encountered a similar disaster. This season, nevertheless, not to have lost relish for the sport, but now, in his prime of life, retains fully as keen a zest for whaling as does the bird or fox-hunter for their more easy prey.

Bhootan.

Bhootan is an independent State of Northern India, divided from Thibet by the Himalayas, bordered by Bengal and Assam on the south, and by Nepaulon the west. Its western boundary is the Dhoong River. The whole area is about 6,700 square miles of mountainous country, one peak being 27,200 feet high. It produces iron, oak, rice, wheat and buckwheat, and trades principally with Bengal. The population is sparse, for India, and almost altogether Buddhist.

The last Bombay mail informs us that this region is now to be attacked by the British, after every effort to secure the submission of the Bhootanese failed by only about one-fourth. Mr. Wright's critic does not suppose him to mean that the people are to refrain from all consumption in order to pay their debts at once, or that the extinguishment of the debt in seven twenty years is practical or probable; nevertheless—to use the critic's own illustration—if the people should "patriotically starve themselves to death within the next twelve months," so far from leaving half the debt unpaid, they might leave a balance in bank for future settlers from the Old World.

But, alleges the critic, we have lost the total corn and cotton crop of the South. Lost in war but peace will restore them. In the decade between 1850 and 1860, the increase in the valuation of New York and Pennsylvania, together with the six New England States, exceeded the present debt by over $200,000,000. In 1860, moreover, less *than one-half* of the country was under cultivation, exclusive of the territorial domain.

But the people will not starve, nor will they become bankrupt, although they will not pay their debt in a single year. Yet the statement of Mr. Wright was a sober one, and wholly true. What increases the aggregate of the agricultural products of a country? Obviously three things: An increase in the area under cultivation; increased number of hores; improved implements of tillage and the introduction of labor-saving machinery. For the first, we have yet more than our present cultivated domain untouched by human labor; for the second, a not unnatural increase and the immigration, which will more than fill up the drain of the war, make answer; and every year beholds improvements in machinery and tillage up to and beyond that once anticipated by dealers, and the demand is so great that a thousand new wells would probably not materially affect the price. What better investment could capitalists desire for investment? The petroleum from Virginia is of greater specific gravity than the Pennsylvania oil; and commands a higher price even in the Pittsburgh market. I had intended in this communication to have given a description of the various varieties of crystal oil, petroleum, or "coal," as it is called, on Hughes's River, about a dozen miles above the forks. I will do so in my next. Many conceits have been indulged in by the speculators, as to the true character of this deposit. It has been represented to be very much far to the Albert coal. This is not the case. It is very rich, yielding, perhaps, eighty-five per cent. of oil. It is naturally purified, slightly resinous, and yields by coking about twenty-five per cent. The coke is said, by those who have worked it, to be more readily ignited than that made from any other bituminous coal; while the incandescent fragments which fall from the fire longer retain the heat.

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Oil Intelligence.

The West Virginia and Ohio Regions.

Oil Wells in China.

A few weeks since we published a geological description of the West Virginia Oil region, which has been very extensively copied by correspondents for other journals, who have made it their own, omitting to credit the source from which they obtained it. A Hughes river correspondent of a New York daily draws upon that description quite liberally, and gives some additional interesting items. After noticing the geographical formation of the oil territory of that country, which extends from the Ohio to the Little Kanawha, a distance of forty-two miles, the correspondent proceeds: Without stopping to discuss the origin of petroleum, or examine the source whence this abundant supply is derived, I may remark that whatever may be its source in other localities, here, in Northwestern Virginia, it is clearly furnished by the carboniferous formations. These lie sufficiently low to justify my position, that deep boring will alone properly develop the territory. In Western Pennsylvania the source of supply is lower. There the same stones and shales of the upper Devonian series appear heavily charged with petroleum. Here, the true source may be far below that which I have assigned; but all the wells now bored derive their supply from the coal measures which overlie the Devonian. Petroleum can be detected in almost all the lower Silurian strata, by heating, breaking, or dissolving in acids; but in the upper or Devonian rocks it is much more abundant. But, this is neither the time nor place to discuss this question. The real, practical questions are—oil, where is it? How to get it? In this practical, utilitarian age, the important point is, that which indicates the road to fortune. Well, here it is, right out amid these grand old hills, and primeval forests. The road to fortune is literally broad and well defined! All who have the means and desire to speculate, need but to pursue the *greasy* pathway. Indications are that thousands and tens of thousands will rush along this *slippery* road during the next few months. The spirit of enterprise is setting in rapidly this way. The "fever" is beginning to "take," and, in the end, if "nobody's hurt," some persons will surely make their "pile!"

Capital in abundance is flowing into the country, and, in return the oily treasure will flow out. Several strong companies, and quite a number of wealthy men, have commenced operating. These, through the agency of steam engines and improved machinery, will certainly make rich developments. Not less than fifty engines are now upon the ground, and will soon be put to work. These, in addition to those already at work, will let free vast quantities of the dark fluid which for untold centuries has lain confined beneath these rifled and distorted strata. Unless every indication fail, we will certainly see flowing wells and pumping as valuable as those in the far famed Allegheny region of Western Pennsylvania. This whole region appears charged with carburetted hydrogen gas, which is constantly escaping through fissures and can be fired without difficulty. To a novice, it is quite a phenomena to see it rising above the surface of streams, and blazing when a match is applied. Springs, capable of firing and supporting flame, are found in various parts of the oil district. They arise from a combination of combustible substances with hydrogen gas. The substance found oozing from the earth in connection with this gaseous compound, passes, nevertheless under the name of oil, and elsewhere under the several names of naptha, asphaltum, pitch, bitumen, seneca oil, bank oil, natural tar, Barbedoes tar, carbon oil, and petroleum—*petros elaian*, rock oil. The latter has become the accepted commercial designation for this remarkable production—remarkable for the quantity drawn from the bowels of the earth, and for the total revolution which it has wrought as a lubricator, illuminant, and other purposes.

As evidence of the astonishing increase of sales of petroleum abroad, I may mention that during the first six months of the current year the exports of crude petroleum amounted to nearly nineteen millions of gallons, and yet the demand is unsupplied. In our own country the consumption is enormous. These various and wide spread uses have created a demand up beyond that once anticipated by dealers, and the demand is so great that a thousand new wells would probably not materially affect the price. What better investment could capitalists desire for investment? The petroleum from Virginia is of greater specific gravity than the Pennsylvania oil; and commands a higher price even in the Pittsburgh market. I had intended in this communication to have given a description of the various varieties of crystal oil, petroleum, or "coal," as it is called, on Hughes's River, about a dozen miles above the forks. I will do so in my next. Many conceits have been indulged in by the speculators, as to the true character of this deposit. It has been represented to be very much far to the Albert coal. This is not the case. It is very rich, yielding, perhaps, eighty-five per cent. of oil. It is naturally purified, slightly resinous, and yields by coking about twenty-five per cent. The coke is said, by those who have worked it, to be more readily ignited than that made from any other bituminous coal; while the incandescent fragments which fall from the fire longer retain the heat.

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CITY MATTERS.

DEATH OF AN ESTEEMED CITIZEN.—Anthony McTighe, of the Third Ward, died yesterday morning at his residence on Grant street. Mr. McTighe was a native of the County Mayo, Ireland, and came to this country some thirty-four years ago, being then about sixteen years of age. He lived for some two years in Chambersburg and subsequently settled in Pittsburgh, where he has ever since resided. The illness of the deceased was very brief and his death altogether unexpected. It appears that up to Friday last he was about as usual, attending to his business, but on that day he complained of being ill, and remained in his room. The next day he was rather worse, and on Sunday his illness had so far increased that he was compelled to take his bed. After this he continued to sink gradually until yesterday between eleven and twelve o'clock when death took place. Mr. McTighe was well and widely known in the community and his sudden death will be a source of deep regret to all. As a business man he stood high in the community, while in private life no man was more generally or justly esteemed. He was a man of sound judgment in business matters, and so successful in his undertakings that he leaves a handsome competence to his family, including some of the most desirable and valuable property in the city. Mr. McTighe, by the partiality of his fellow-citizens of the Third Ward, represented them one year in the Common Council. To his exertions, more, perhaps, than those of any other man, is the Third Ward indebted for escaping the late draft. At the breaking out of the war, deceased was a Democrat, but from the moment he heard of the firing upon Sumter till the day of his death, he espoused the cause of the Union, and sustained the Administration in its endeavors to crush the rebellion. Even as late as the grand Union torch-light procession last week, Mr. McTighe acted as one of the marshals for the Third Ward. He was a kind and seven children, one of whom, the eldest, is now in Rome, studying for the priesthood.

ONE OF THEM CAUGHT.—That there are a number of pick-pockets in the city, no one will deny, but they managed until yesterday to escape detection, when one of them was arrested at the railroad depot in the very act of picking a pocket. It appears that watching his opportunity he shoved himself in between an old gentleman and lady on the platform, and was about helping himself to the contents of their pockets, when the police, who had "spotted" him and were on the alert, took him into custody. At the Mayor's office he gave his name as William Kean, and said he belonged to Dayton, but he could give the name of no one there who knew him. He said he had but $27 in money with him, but a close examination of his person led to the discovery of $280, which was found concealed in his vest. He was committed.

CHARGED WITH LARCENY.—Mary Connor was arrested yesterday by officer Kemp, on a charge of larceny. She is charged with entering the house of Dr. Beanstrap, in the Seventh Ward, and carrying away two valuable silk dresses. After her arrest the goods were found at a pawnbroker's office in Allegheny, where they had been "put up" for ten dollars, about one-fourth their value. Mary was committed by Mayor Lowry for further hearing.

MEETS AT SALTSBURG.—The Synod of Pittsburgh at its last meeting adopted a resolution which highly approves of the action of the last General Assembly on the state of the country. The members testified their heartiness of their approbation and the depth of their loyalty by rising to their feet when the vote was taken. The next meeting of this Synod will be at Saltsburg, Pa.

A. M. BROWN, Chairman.

SUICIDE.—We learn that Dr. Roberts, of Washington, committed suicide at the Franklin House, in that borough, on Wednesday morning last. He had been drinking to excess, and had been confined in the hotel for safe keeping by his friends during the night. About three o'clock, A. M., he jumped from a window in the window and fell upon the pavement, fracturing his skull and killing him instantly.

SUICIDE.—A soldier named John M. Smith, hung himself on a tree near Paddon's Fields, on Wednesday. From a letter found in his pocket, from his wife, it is inferred that his home was in Monroe County, Kentucky. Alderman Donaldson held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

ED TO BAIL.—James Neeson, who is charged with shooting Ott, the other night in the Ninth ward, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $2,000. Ott's life is not supposed to be in danger, hence Neeson's admission to bail.

COULD NOT PROVE IT.—Mrs. Galther, of the Ninth ward, was before the Mayor yesterday charged with illegal liquor selling. The prosecution failed to make out a case, and Mrs. G. was discharged.

GOING UP STILL HI

MAKING HAY.

Maud Muller on many a summer day
Raked the meadow sweet with hay.
WHITTIER.

Paul Clifford stood leaning on his rake with half-shut eyes and dreamy air, listening to the trills of a bobolink, that perched on the topmost branch of a waving elm across the meadow, was filling the glorious morning air with brilliant flashes of song in a hundred different tongues. Paul had the soul of a true poet, and what with the clear June air, the smell of new-mown clover and lilies, the flash of the undried dew on the tree and grass, the rich bird song and the memory of a pair of bright eyes he had seen that morning, he had so far lost himself that he was totally unconscious of the neighborhood of any human being, until a clear round voice at his elbow syllabled forth in peremptory tone:

"Let me have that rake; I'm going to make hay."

Paul opened his eyes very wide and turned round very quick, to find himself looking down into the eyes he had been dreaming about, and as he took a survey of their owner, he saw what he had failed to note, that the face to which those "soul windows" belonged was a very pretty face, or would have been very pretty but for an expression of scornful indifference, almost supercilious, that lurked in every feature, from the curls that clustered on her white temples, to the arched upper lip and dimpled chin. He comprehended her thought, yes, her whole character, as he saw her looking with an unconcealed sneer at his coarse shoes, and he smiled to think what a mistake she had made in spoiling so fair a face so poor a purpose, and made a quiet little resolve. She repeated her command even more commandingly, adding,

"Are you frightened?—one might think so from the way you stare!"

"Not at all frightened, thank you; but I had half thought the bobolink had stopped singing and gone to talking. This rake is too heavy for you; I will bring you a lighter one;" and just giving a glance at her to see that her look of scorn had changed to one of surprise, he turned away.

Nellie Moore felt, as a Yankee would say, a little queer. She would as soon have expected a compliment from Uncle Ben's hired-man, whom she had scarcely deigned to notice at the breakfast time, when said uncle introduced him in his plain way—"Nelce Ellen, this is Paul Clifford, "our hired man." She had not given him a second glance, feeling herself almost insulted by being brought down to country servants, and here he had turned her the prettiest compliments she had ever received, albeit, pretty sayings and flatteries were not new to her; her pretty little head had been nearly turned by them last winter Nellie "came out," and was the belle par excellance of a very select set. She was now on a visit to her uncle's in the country to recover her health.

Well, there she stood waiting and wandering, and when she saw him coming she said to herself, "let us see what manner of man this Sir Rustic is who talks poetry to me;" and to her surprise she saw that he had the bearing of a perfect gentleman, despite the blue overalls and smock frock, and as he drew nearer, surprise deepened, for she was sure she never saw a handsomer face than that under the shilling palm leaf that was pushed back from the broad white brow, whiter by contrast with the bronzed cheek and bearded lip.

"I wish I had stayed at the house; he must think me bold," she said to herself, tossing her head half angrily, "but what do I care what such a specimen thinks of me," and she fell to patting the fallen grass with her boot toe, hardly looking up when Paul handed her the rake. He went on with his work, and she tried to go on with hers, but somehow things did not go just as she expected; she pushed as much hay back as she drew toward her, and her hands did not seem to be in the right place on the handle. She thought she would ask him to show her, but before she was aware of it, she called out, "Why did'nt you bring me a better rake? this does not do well at all."

He turned with a smile, and said, "Ah, what is the trouble with the rake?"

"Why, it does'nt make the grass come up all smooth, as yours does; see."

His smile was a little broader as he said, "Pardon me, but I hardly believe that the rake is in fault; let me show you—take hold in this way."

She watched him awhile—"There, thank you, I can do it now I think," and she took the rake again; but it was growing rather warm, and she concluded she had done enough for the first time; so gathering up her arms full of clover and lillies, she went over under the old elm tree and sat down to make a huge boquet for the bronze pitcher in Aunt Nancy's "spare room," and watch Paul at his work: wondering how it happened that he knew how to speak so properly, yes, even politely, when he had probably never even seen a city. So she went on, weaving flowers and fancies, until the shrill blast of the dinner-horn aroused her from her reverie, in which pavements and clover fields, ballrooms and farm houses, Leon Howard and Paul Clifford were strangely blent and commingled.

After supper he was missing,—in his room writing, Aunt Nancy said; and it was day after day, until days became weeks, and Nellie began to think he might afford to be civil at least, although she could not tell an uncivil thing he had said or done—on the contrary, he had been very polite, very deferential, perfectly gentlemanly at all times, but she had got the impression that he did not consider her worthy of much attention, and with a woman's caprice she resolved that Mr. Paul Clifford should see that she was a young lady of some importance, and forthwith set about making herself very agreeable where she had hitherto been quite supremely indifferent, and with good effect, for she soon had the satisfaction of seeing him devote an hour, that had been given to the seclusion of his room, to her.

Nellie, for a while, felt inclined to laugh "on the sly," at what she supposed to be an assumption of dignity and learning, but all unconscious to herself she grew deeply interested in him as their acquaintance progressed, and she found that it was not assumed—that he was educated—" almost ready for college," he told her incidentally one evening. Seeing her look of surprise, he said:

"You think me a vain dreamer, Miss Moore, but I am not, as you shall see." Then he told her a story of wrong and suffering and struggle, such as she had never heard—told her how by his own unaided exertions, he had climbed over almost insurmountable obstructions, so far up the hill of life, and that he was yet far enough from the mark he had set.

She did not ask him what that was; did not inquire as to his plans for the future; she was thinking what a grand, noble, heroic life such a one must be, and drawing mental comparisons between it and some others she new; and that night when she received a letter from Leon Howard, tendering her his hand and ten thousand a year, she sat down and wrote a very decided refusal. Without reference to pass, Nellie had learned a very good lesson: her views of life had changed; she was beginning to think that her own life had been miserably poor, weak, and useless; albeit she had always been accounted a worthy young lady, a dutiful daughter—but to think that she might have been, with her opportunities! And Leon Howard, whom she had considered so nearly perfect? "who waltzed and sung so divinely"—fangh! "A jewelled mass of millinery" was all the form she now found fit for him. She took up her dainty little letter, smelling of musk and insolence, and read it again with a contemptuous curl of the lip. "Marry him! no, she would never marry." She would live a life that would put to shame all her past vanities—live a life to be proud of—do something good and great, she hardly knew what.

Yes, Nellie has learned a good lesson; Paul meant she should. Beneath the crust of conventionality and pampered vanity presented to his gaze, he saw the possibility of a grand woman; underneath the coquettish light of that brown eye he discerned a deep, unawakened fire, that might be kindled into an earnest flame to light and warm noble deeds, and re resolved that his should be the influence that should develope "a perfect woman nobly planned," from the giddy young city belle, who had never had half a dozen thoughts on a rower subject than a ball-room or opera.

Nellie was progressing wonderfully in the good graces of Aunt Nancy; she had churned ever so many times, and believed she could make cheese, so she wrote to her mother; and her cheeks were as red as any farmer's daughter's, and her hands as brown as an oak leaf in autumn. "When was she coming home?" "Not till all the nuts and apples were gathered," she answered. She could not bear to think of the hot city, with its filth and sin and shame; the flaunting misery and gilded vice. She thought she could never be contented to stay there again, since she had learned how pure and uncorrupted the country was.

"October with her hair aflame,
Flushed brow, and purple finger tips,
Across the Southern orchards came,
And touched the apples with her lips."

The October moon was at its full, shining as only an October moon can shine—to-morrow her father would be there. Nellie went out and sat under the elm tree in the meadow to have a good cry—she heard a firm tread on the short grass, and on looking up, saw Paul Clifford coming—"just to plague her," she said pettishly to herself. He came straight and sat down without invitation, close beside her.

"What, crying, Nellie?—sorry to go back to the city and leave this dull farm?"

"Yes" was all she could find voice to say.

"Don't cry any more, please, but listen to me; I have something to say to you." He had never spoken to her in that tone before; she could not imagine what was coming. "You have something to tell me, did you say, Mr. Clifford?"

"Yes,"—he swallowed a big lump in his throat—" Nellie, I love you, and I have come to ask you to love me in return; and by and by, when I have become worthy of such a blessing, will you be my wife?"

"You can not mean it, Mr. Clifford; you can not care for a foolish little thing like me."

"But I know best about that; I should not have told you so if it had not been true—will you tell me the truth now; do you love me?"

Somehow the heavy feeling that had lain at her heart all slipped away, and in its stead came a strange thrill of joy, and with it some of her old mischievous spirit, so that instead of answering as she truly felt, she said, "What if I should tell you no, Mr. Clifford?"

He drew himself up a little proudly—"I should not hang myself or jump into the lake; for there is much to be sought after and won in a true life outside of love; but, Nellie, the rough highway which my feet must tread will seem rougher, the clouds denser, the light beyond dimmer than it would had I never learned how beautiful might have been the way, smoothed and cheered and lighted by such love as you can give; he will be a favored man who receives it, Good night." He was up and moving away.

This was a puzzle; she had had a dozen men at her feet, but never one with such a spirit as that. He was half way across the meadow when he heard her call—

"Paul, Paul Clifford."

He turned and waited.

"Come back."

He went back.

"Well, what is it, Nellie?"

"I wish to tell you the truth you asked me for."

"Let me hear it, then."

"Paul, I love you."

Nellie's heart fluttered just a little the next day when Paul came into dinner, for her father was to see him for the first time. She had told him to call after dinner. The old gentleman stood aghast.

"What, my Nellie? Does she know your sentiments, young man?"

"I have told her, sir, and asked her to be my wife."

"And she—?"

"Answered as I could wish, sir."

"Well well, young man, I will talk with her before I answer you;" and he went into the house muttering, "What next!—my fastidious daughter, who has refused wealth and position in love with this plain farmer! Strange!"

He found Nellie in the garden and told her his wonder. "Know him as I do, papa, and it will not seem strange to you." Then she told him something of Paul's past, his indomitable will, his steady strength of purpose—"and to think, papa, that I actually turned up my nose at him when I first came here!"

"Then your heart is really set on his going to be a great man, is it?"

"Oh, father—yes—please."

"Well, child, if he proves himself worthy and does not ask for you too soon, I do not know but it may as well be him as any other man; I rather like his appearance."

Mrs. Clifford does not make butter and cheese, but she labors with her husband in the great field of fallen humanity, proving herself a worthy helpmate of a noble husband, and as she once said she would, lives a life that puts to shame all her early vanity.

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to anything in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that dusty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists, price 50 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
2 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oc29-1y

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC and Commissioner for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 149 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au13-6m

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Benefit of Miss Major PAULINE CUSHMAN, the famous Union Secret Service Spy, who, for the night only, will give an account of the Secret Service of the United States. She will appear in Major's uniform.

Last appearance but one of the Irish Comedian, Mr. JAMES M. WARD.

THIS EVENING, will be presented, the comic piece of

HIS LAST LEGS.

O'Callaghan.....Mr. Ward.
Adventures of.....Major Pauline Cushman.
To conclude with
BARNEY THE BARON.
Saturday, benefit of Mr. Ward.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Late Atheneum—Liberty street.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

Engagement of Mlle MARIETTA RAVEL, the great Spanish Danseuse and Tight Rope Artiste, who will appear in a beautiful dance upon the tight rope, without the aid of a balancing pole.

MASTER WINTER RAVEL,
The youthful Prodigy, will also appear upon the rope.

Continual success of the fairy stars, Misses MILLIE and CLARA FOWLER; Miss MILLIE TAYLOR the favorite vocalist, in a choice selection of vocal genus.

Mr. GEORGE R. EDESON,
The celebrated comic Pantomimmist in a favorite character, a new and diversified olio of singing, Dancing and Ethiop an extravaganzas by the Melodeon Star Company.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

First appearance of the world renowned tragedian and comedian,

McKEAN BUCHANAN,
and his beautiful and accomplished daughter,
Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN,

whose performances in all the principal theatres of Great Britain, Australia, California, and other parts of America, have been received with great enthusiasm by crowded and Fashionable audiences, and pronounced by them to be the Great Artists of the Age.

On MONDAY, Nov. 14 h, will be performed Bourcicault's charming comedy of

LONDON ASSURANCE.

Sir Harcourt Courtly (as played by him 300 nights in Europe and America.).....McKEAN BUCHANAN.
Lady Gay spanker....Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN.
no7-6t.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same jan30-1y

MEDICAL.

J. C. MATTERN,
(Successor to George W. Weyman.)
DRUGGIST,
Corner Third and Smithfield streets.
oc29-1y-ecd

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming.)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au22-1y.

J. BENDER & CO.,
No. 341, Corner Liberty & Wayne Sts.,
OFFER FOR SALE

Brown's Troches,	Fouts's Cattle Powder,
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,	Alcohol,
Seller's Cough Syrup,	Turpentine,
Cary's Cough Cure,	Soda Ash,
Cary's Worm Confections,	Dye Stuffs. no4-1y.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
au4-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS.
se7 PITTSBURGH.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 88 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 13th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and, when worn but a short time is by those requiring them, are indispensable. je14-1y

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,
AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city.
TITO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield, near Fifth street. Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold. se24-1y

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 13 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. se18-1y

HOTELS.

JONES HOUSE.—
CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor.
CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE,
HARRISBURG, PA.
A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot. my1

THE BELVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB, Proprietor.
se19 NEAR SHARPSBURG.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.
This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.
Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN.
McKeesport, September, 1863.

WILLIAM RUECKEISEN'S
PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,
No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. jul6-1y

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS
IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $18, far superior to many made elsewhere at $15 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

OIL COMPANIES.

NOTICE.
AN ELECTION

For officers of the Pittsburgh and New York Oil Company will be held at No. 80 Wood street, on the 24th day of November, 1864. A. H. GROSS,
no8-2w Secretary Pro Tem.

THE HORSE CREEK OIL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
who own 2,500 acres on the Allegheny river, and upon both sides of Horse Creek, are prepared to lease 1012 upon their territory of 2 acres each
For further particulars apply to their Superintendent, Mr. JOS. RIDGWAY, upon the premises, four miles above Oil City, Venango County, Pa., or to
W. G. STILES, Jr., Secretary.
oc28-1m No. 10 Merchant's Exchange, Phila.

TARR, STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY.
The subscribers to the Stock of the TARR, STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY are hereby notified to meet at the office of JONATHAN GALLAGHER, No. 1 St Clair street, on MONDAY, November 14, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of organization and election of officers.
oc20-1m J. L. MARSHALL, Secretary.

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH.
President: H. P. MUELLER, 156 Fourth-st.
Sec'y and Treas: R. HONEGGER, 351 Liberty-st.
Directors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O. se19-4f

OILS

WM. B. RICE,
NO. 73 Broadway, Empire Buildings, New York, Room No. 45.
OFFERS FOR SALE ALL THE DESIRABLE
PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
Consisting in part as follows:

GERMANIA,	VENANGO,
HIGHGATE,	ALLEGHANY,
RYND FARM,	VOLUNTEER,
UNITED STATES,	NOBLE WELL,
SUCCESS,	REVENUE,
BUCHANAN FARM,	CONSOLIDATED,
BLOOD FARM,	MAPLE SHADE,
McKINLEY,	OIL CITY.

Oil territory for sale in Pennsylvania and Western Virginia.
Subscriptions obtained for new companies.
Oil lands bought.
New companies organized.
Financial Reference—J. D. Scully, Cashier 1st National Bank.
New York, Oct. 21, 1864. no3-2w

JACOB GLOSSER,
Real Estate and Oil Stock Broker,
No. 115 Fourth Street.
The subscriber, having opened an office at No 115 Fourth street for the purpose of transacting a general Real Estate and Stock Brokerage business, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and acquaintances in the purchase and sale of houses, building lots, farm, coal, and oil lands; also Oil Company, Bank, Railroad, and Bridge stocks, and Government bonds.
Special attention paid to orders to buy or sell all kinds of stocks abroad.
Refers—To Thompson, Bell & Co., bankers; John S. Dilworth, Esq.; John A. Caughey, Esq. no8-10t

HERRON & CO.,
WM. W. HERRON.....JAMES A. HERRON, JR.
Office: No. 267 Penn street, (one door below Hand.)
Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURES,
Crude and Refined Oils.
Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain, Seed, and Green and Dried Fruits. no3-3m

RIDER & CLARK,
Commission Merchants
AND FACTORS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
98 Water and 122 Front st., Pittsburgh, 51 Broad st., New York.
Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. G. WELDON.....JOHN KELLY
WELDON & KELLY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lamps and Lamp Goods,
AND DEALERS IN
CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,
164 Wood street, near Sixth, Pittsburgh.
se16

COLUMBIA OIL STOCK.
172 shares of Columbia oil stock,
Apply to
se6-3 B. McLAIN & CO.

JOHN H. EDWARDS.....I. L. EDWARDS
EDWARDS & CO.,
PETROLEUM
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
130 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
References—Drexel & Co., Dallett & Son, Fearons & Smith, Philadelphia; Beckham & Long, Pittsburgh; Jas. Bleakley, Esq., Cashier First National Bank, Franklin, Venango county, Pa. se6-6m

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se23 224 North Front street, Philadelphia.

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [se7

NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Refined Burning Coal and Carbon Oil,
KISKIMINITIS ARMSTRONG COUNTY,
Warehouse, No. 80 Third street, Pittsburgh
WM. F. JOHNSTON, President,
se7 GEORGE OGDEN, Secretary.

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON
EAGLE OIL WORKS,
LAWRENCEVILLE,
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease
Warehouse, No. 92 Third street, opposite Bank
Pittsburgh. jal

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh,

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.
Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

FEATHERS.—Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
oc24 H. KING,
Liberty Street.

FINANCIAL

REAL ESTATE

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
63 Fourth Street.

STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION
On November 1, 1864, published as required by Act of Assembly:

First Mortgage on Real Estate	$110,225 53
U. S. 5-20 Bonds, at par	60,000 00
U. S. Certificates, at par	52,000 00
U. S. 1881 Bonds, at cost	26,031 25
Office furniture	217 50
Interest accrued	3,170 93
Cash on hand	21,556 06
Total assets	$273,501 27
LIABILITIES.	
Due to Depositors	$256,750 33
Due to Depositors, interest, Nov. 1, 1864	5,915 38
Contingent Fund (balance)	10,835 66
	$273,501 27

A. A. CARRIER, Treasurer.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the books of the institution, the bonds and securities, and counted the cash, and have found the above statement to be correct.

W. B. COPELAND, } Auditing
WM. M. SMITH, } Committee.
J. K. MOORHEAD, }
November 1, 1864.

Interest paid on Deposits at SIX PER CENT. per annum.

TRUSTEES.
ISAAC JONES, President.

Hon. THOS. M. HOWE,	Hon. J. K. MOORHEAD,
WM. H. SMITH,	C. G. HUSSEY,
W. B. COPELAND,	JACOB PAINTER,
HARVEY CHILDS,	NICHOLAS VOEGTLY.

no5-3m

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders executed at the Broker Boards of the principal cities in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STATE, CITY, and
CORPORATION BONDS,
RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
Also in
OIL STOCKS,
To which special attention is promptly given.
no8-3m

JOHN W. TIERNAN,
STOCK AND BILL BROKER.
Office: 144 Fourth Street,
oc31-6m SECOND FLOOR.

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of
OIL STOCKS,
being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,
Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new
7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.
AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
au18-tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA. (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1854, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.
DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
SAMUEL KIER,	T. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA.

WM. K. NIMICK.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
se7 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi annually on principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.
For further particulars apply to
jy26 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & PORT WAYNE and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

PHOTOGRAPHS.
DABB'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangments for
PHOTOGRAPHING,
in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his
NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh,
where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size,
Colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors.
His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a
Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,
which are open for inspection to the public.
The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.
Remember the place.
B. L. H. DABBS.
jy28 No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

PAINTERS,
BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
(No. 294 Second Floor,)
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-1y

WM. A. LYONS,
House, Sign and Decorative Painting,
PLAIN and FANCY SHOW CARDS READY MADE
No. 7 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders promptly executed. Cards written to order, various styles. mh12-1y

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters, Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
je1-y PITTSBURGH, PA.

PRINTING
W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER.
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KEES & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit, Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se29-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.
GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
123 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

HENRY L. BUTLER,
CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER,
No. 75 Grand street.
Surveys of Land and Designs of Machinery executed to order. oc14-1m

400 PIGS GALENA SOFT LEAD.
In store and for sale by
se22 ALEXANDER GORDON,
No. 121 Second street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR SALE.
The residence of the undersigned, Second Bank, Allegheny City, large lot and commodious house. Possession in the spring. Also, a fine collection (about two thousand) of fruit and ornamental trees. Ground required for other purposes. Worthy the attention of persons planting new grounds.
WM. S. BISSELL
At office of Bissell & Co., 235 Liberty street.
nov5-2w

FOR SALE—
Those two three-story brick houses, situate on north side of Robinson street, Allegheny City, one door from the Canal Bridge. These are very desirable dwellings and will be sold at a bargain.
For particulars inquire of
KUHN & CASSIDY,
no8-6t Attorneys at Law, No. 94 Diamond St.

FOR SALE.
TWO ANVIL BLOCKS,
which will sell cheap—one weighing about 6 tons, also one weighing about 8½ tons. Address
COLEMAN, WESTERMAN & CO.,
au13-tf Sharon, Mercer county, Pa

CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE
FOR SALE,
A good two-story Frame Dwelling House, with eight rooms, besides kitchen, cellar and wash-house; brick barn and carriage-house; two cisterns and spring with pump; with nearly 11 acres of ground, well stocked with fruit trees, grapes and shrubbery. About 2½ acres are well timbered, and four or five slope with a southern or western exposure, well adapted to grape culture. The site is elevated, and the view unsurpassed. Access by the Perrysville plank-road, and within easy walk of Federal street, Allegheny. A rare chance to unite town with country life. Address Box 120 Allegheny P. O. oc 31-2w

THREE LOTS AND HOUSES
FOR SALE,
Situated on the corner of Cherry alley and Second street, late the property of James Stuart, deceased, each lot 20 feet front on Second street by 60 feet deep to a 10 feet alley, with a three story brick dwelling and back buildings erected thereon on each lot.
For further enquire of M. FINDLEY, No. 150 Fourth street, or Capt. ARTHUR STUART, on the premises. The above property, if not sold previous to that time, will be sold on TUESDAY EVENING, the 6th of December, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth st., to the highest and best bidder for cash.
M. TINDLE,
oc21-td Agent for the Estate.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
A FARM of 100 acres, 80 under cultivation, balance good timber land, situated on White river Knox county, Indiana, 3 miles from the town of Vincennes, on the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad. The place is under good fence, and well watered; there is also 30 bushels of wheat in the ground, and hay on the farm, which will go to the purchaser. The improvements are a good log house of four rooms, with the necessary out buildings for farming purposes. For terms, apply to the Real Estate and Insurance office of
C. S. BATES,
oc29 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR SALE.
The Ramsey Farm having been withdrawn from the market is now offered for sale. Said land consisting of eighty-three acres, more or less, about three miles from Jones' Ferry, underlaid with coal of the best quality. The improvements thereon being in good condition, consisting of dwelling house, barn, granery, and two fine fruit bearing orchards of various kinds; fences under good order, and all under the best state of cultivation. The Washington Turnpike runs through the farm.
For terms apply to JOHN FULLERTON,
No. 23 Wood street.
ROBERT RAMSAY,
oc21-tf Executors, &c.

FOR SALE—
Twelve to thirteen acres of land, on one of the most public thoroughfares leading to Allegheny, and with in convenient drive for business men. On the premises is a two-story frame house, with south and west fronts 42x24, with verandahs, and portico; a convertible stable 32x24, including a carriage-house, with other out-buildings. There is a small stream of water running through the lot, and a never-failing well of pure cold water at the door. An orchard, of two acres, containing choice grafted fruit, and so selected as to furnish a supply of fruit from the last of July to May. Also, a small orchard of Quince, Peach and Pear—with a grapery, producing is to 20 bushels per year. There is an abundance of Shrubbery, evergreens and timber. There are some 4 to 6 acres well adapted for grapes or fruit. Business men wishing to procure a most beautiful country situation where property is beginning to rise in value, will not let this opportunity slip them. For particulars enquire at this office, or at G. CRIGHTAFF'S, on the Allegheny and Perrysville Plank road. oc29-1m

FOR RENT—
A Fine Well Lighted ROOM, 32x40 feet, on First Floor, with the best of Steam Power.
Apply at
ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,
oc11-tf 122 Third street.

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, situated on the Monongahela river, above the Point, fronting about 80 feet on said river, 227 feet, and extending back to Braddock street, adjoining the Connellsville railroad, containing four acres and 77 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purpos

The Pittsburgh Commercial; Friday, November 11, 1864.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

...and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
oct5

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. R. McCUNE, Pres. | N. HOLMES, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS NOV 10, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 5-20s	101¼	101¾
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	99¾	.....
Steubenville R. R. 2d Mortgage	45	.....
Steubenville Scrip	50	.....
Lawrence County Bonds	32	.....
Butler County Bonds	50	.....
Eureka Insurance	.....	52
Allegheny Insurance	25	.....
Connellsville R. R	12	13
Steubenville and Indiana	15	.....
Allegheny & Manchester	59	.....
Lawrence Oil	20	.....
Dalzell Oil	9¾	9¼
Columbia	72	83
Fleming & Blood	.....	3 00
Phillips	7¼	7¾
Ohio Valley	1.10	.....
Cherry Run Central	1 30	.....
Philadelphia and Pittsburgh	.....	2
Rose	1¼	1½
Federal	1¾	2
Iron City	.....	60
Eldorado	.....	2¼
Fayette	.....	2
Linden	.....	5½
National	.....	1¾
Pittsburgh and West Va	.....	1¾
Horse Neck	.....	1
Mass Mining	.....	8½

SALES AT BOARD OF

U. S. 5-20s	101¼	.....
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	99¾	.....
Dalzell	9¾	.....
Phillips	7½	.....

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10.—The oil stock market was quite feverish to-day. Maple Shade held at an advance—43 was bid; D Izell declined ¼ and sold at 9; Noble and Delamater 8¾@9 asked; Curtin is held lower—9¾@9¾ asked; Phillips 7½ asked; Schuylkill and Oil Creek sold at 3¾—a further advance; Hibbard advancing, opened at 2½ and closed at 3. Gold 265.

THURSDAY, Nov. 10—P. M.

Oil stocks are decidedly more active, and for the dividend paying prices have advanced. Dalzell sold at the Board to-day at 9¾—a shade under what it is generally held by the largest holders, who are firm at 9¾; Phillips sold at 7¾; Ross is held close at 1¼; Cherry Run Central, a great favorite to be a non-dividend company, has advanced slightly. The greater portion of the stock of this company is held by individuals, who are confident that it will prove a first-class investment. Some eight wells are being bored on its territory, and in a short time we may hear of a big strike. It was on Cherry Run that the Curtin Oil Company made the rich strike which has sent up its stock in Philadelphia two hundred per cent.

—We invite attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Clarkson & Co., bankers, Philadelphia, in another column, and who have consented to report specially for this paper the sales of Oil Stocks of interest to our readers. They are a young, active and flourishing firm, members of the regular Board of that city, and good for a quarter of a million, in excellent standing, and popular with their fellow brokers.

—W. H. Barnes, Esq., Controller of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, furnishes the following statement of the approximate earnings of this Company during the month of October, ult., compared with the same period of last year:

	1864.	1863.	Increase.
Freights	$418,098 93	$324,324 67	$ 93,754 26
Passengers	315,392 76	162,422 91	152,980 75
Express, Matter	5,200 00	2,700 00	2,500 00
Mails	7,825 00	7,825 00	.....
Rent of R. R.	7,083 33	7,083 33	.....
Miscellan's	5,560 00	1,449 41	3,910 59
Total	$758,860 02	$505,814 42	$253,045 60

Earn's fm Jan 1 to Oct. 31st | $5,592,378 43 | $4,178,992 45 | $1,413,385 98

—This evening Thurston's Exahange, for the sale and purchase of stocks, opens at the Board of Trade Rooms, Fourth street. Every person who has stocks to sell, or wishes to purchase, ought to be present. A full list of Oil Stocks, Bank Stocks, Railroads, Copper, &c., will be called, thus offering an excellent opportunity to sell or buy on terms to suit either party. This new enterprise of Mr. Thurston will be modelled after the Gallagher Evening Exchange of New York, one of the most popular resorts of the capitalists of that city.

—There was a large turn out at McClellands stock sale last evening, and oil shares went off briskly. Our young friend Bruce does the "crying" in good style, and is making these weekly sales a popular resort. The list called embraced many of the better class of stocks. We give below the sales:

100	Shares Ross	1.40
200	" do	1.35
100	" Horseneck	1.20
100	" Federal	1.20
100	" Blood Farm & Cherry Run	1.25
100	" Tar, Story & Cherry Run	1.0
100	" Pittsburgh & Pella	25
100	" ElDorado	2.20
300	" Fleming & Blood	4.00
1 50	" Philips	7.50
100	" McAboy Cherry Run	1.15
200	" Stella	85
100	" Merchants	45
50	" West Va. Oil Basin	1.00
100	" Cherry Run Central	1.50

—There is a marked improvement in the standing of gold companies upon the New York market. While the price of Colorado stocks has been steadily declining, the companies have been working their mines vigorously, and results are appearing that, in many instances, justify the large promises made at the time of organizing the companies. Some corporations organized within the last twelve months are now sending forward gold that will enable them to pay handsome dividends upon their stock, while there are very few who have disappointed the hopes of their originators.

—A decision of considerable importance to stock brokers and stock operators has just been made in the New York courts. An action was brought to recover damages for the alleged wrongful selling by the defendants of two hundred shares of Quicksilver Mining stock belonging to the plaintiff.

It appeared that on the 31st of March last the plaintiff directed the defendants to purchase for him the above mentioned stock, half at buyer's option of ten days, and the balance at thirty days, and find a margin over thirty per cent. The purchase was made at 89 and 89¾, and shortly afterward a panic occurred and the stock declined very rapidly. On the 19th of April, the defendants telegraphed to the plaintiff at Philadelphia to send them $5,000. The telegram was received about 7 o'clock p. m., and the next day be remitted $2,200. In the meantime, however, the defendants sold the stock at 60 and 61, and on afterwards tendering the full value of the stock and demanding its delivery to him, the defendants refused to furnish it. Afterward the stock rallied and sold at 85.

The Judge charged the jury that the defendants had no right to sell without notifying the plaintiff of the time and place of sale, and that he was entitled to recover by the way of damages, the difference between the price the defendants sold at, and the highest market price at which the stock had since been sold.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $5,085 39.

Asiatic Cotton.

If the intelligence brought by the Bombay mail, which reached Eng and in October, is correct, the amount of the East India cotton crop will soon begin to tell upon the price of consumption. There were at sea in the middle of October forty eight ships, laden with two hundred and twenty-four thousand five hundred and seventy-seven bales. One ship is credited with six thousand nine hundred and fifty-one bales. We used to consider twelve hundred bales a good cargo, and when three thousand bales worked away in Mobile or New Orleans, the feat was thought prodigious. These heavy imports from countries which were wont to raise little more than what sufficed for their own needs, is one of the results of our war, and will tend to lower the cost of cotton cloths.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

TOBACCO.—Prices sustained with sales at the auction warehouses on Monday of only 46 hds, with as yet no receipts of new crop. At the Pickett warehouse 7 hds of light inds sold at $7 10 to 10, 2 hhds of heavy logs at $ 0 75 to 11, 2 hhds of leaf at $20 20 to 24 75, and 1 of cuttings at $22 75. At the Nashville Street 1 hhd at $10, 1 at $12, 4 at $17 to 28 50, and 2 at $31 to 35 50. At the Second warehouse 7 hhds of light inds at $5 to 9 50, 2 of leaf at $11 25 to 17 25, 4 of light leaf at $13 25 to 17 25 and 3 at $24 to 28 75. At the Louisville 1 hhd at $7 60, 2 at $10 to 11 25, 2 at $14 50 to 16 25, and 3 at $20 to 35 50, and $11 25 for choice rich leaf.

Cincinnati Lard Market.

Lard has been in good demand, and about 1,500 tierces sold at 2½c delivered at Louisville, and 2½c here. New Lard is held at 22c for prime and new Hea.s, and Gut at 20½@21c, with sales at 20c. The stock of old Lard now here is light,

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Friday, Nov. 11, 1864. }

Business—An improvement was perceptible as regards the leading articles. The election excitement is passing away. The people have decided that Uncle Abraham is the right man and in the right place and as this is intended to be a free country, those persons who prefer the Kingdom of Jeff. Davis have the privelege of emigrating to that delightful country. Our rivers are again rising with about nine feet water in the channel. On the wharf a fair amount of activity was perceptible. The arrivals include the Guidon, from Cincinnati, with a good trip. The Julia, from Zanesville will be found at the landing this morning. She will return to the same port on Saturday. The Olive left for St. Louis with her guards in the water. She will be followed by the Armenia. The Onward is the packet for Cincinnati and Louisville. The new packet, Alex. Speer, is announced for Nashville. The iron steamer, Tamaulipas, will leave for New Orleans, direct, on Saturday. The Starlight is announced for Cincinnati. The Kate B. Porter will load for the same port. The steamer Ida Rees will leave for Oil City this afternoon without fail. A number of boats are due, and may arrive at any hour. The James Powell has arrived, and will leave for Portsmouth this day. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

BUTTER—The receipts are on the increase. The market did not seem so firm. We note sales of 1,800 lbs Roll at 38c@39c, as per quality. Shipping is in moderate demand, principally for home consumption; sales of W. R. were made at 20@22c; hamburg, 23@24c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market was quiet under light receipts, and prices were regular at $4 50 ₱ cwt.

FLOUR—The demand for flour was active. The sales during the past two days show a fair increase. The advance of 25c per barrel established on Wednesday was maintained. The market closing firm at the outside figures. The stock in the market at this time is not large, while the receipts barely keep pace with the wants of the home market. Sales of 130 bbls extra at $10 37@10 50; 187 bbls extra family at $11; 50 do do at $10 75; 200 bbls in lots at $11; and 200 bbls, a favorite brand, at $11 25. Country lots sold a shade lower.

POTATOES—The demand continues active. A large amount changed hands. Sales 700 bush Peach Blows at 90@95c from depot and store. The receipts were large.

APPLES—Were in steady demand. Sales 150 bbls York Winter at $3 25 per bbl, and 25 do choice at $2 50.

VENISON—Is beginning to arrive; sales of 5 saddles at 25c per lb.

HAY—The receipts, for some days passed, were limited; sales of 7 loads at the scales at $10 00@45 00; sales of baled from store at $38 00 @ 40 00.

STRAW—Holders were demanding steep figures; sales of 3 loads at scales at $30 per ton.

GRAIN—The market was steady, but not very active. The receipts were not large. Wheat was in fair request at $2 00; white $2 10. Corn—sales of one car load old shelled at $1 45; new was held at $1 20. Oats was more fancied, and holders were disposed to ask an advance; sales of 400 bush at 90c. Barley—Spring, $1 60; fall, $1 65.

GROCERIES—Holders were firm in their views, especially for sugar; sales of 6 hhds Porto Rico at 23½c, and 10 bbls do at 24c. Molasses firm at $1 20@1 25 per gallon. Coffee—16@18c for Rio.

FEED—Not much doing; sales of 6 tons middlings at $2 75 per cwt.

SALT—The market was steady; sales of 180 bbls at $3 05.

CHESNUTS—Was more inquired for; sales of 80 bush at $5 25 per bush.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Friday, Nov. 11, 1864. }

Business in the oil way was active, and there was a good deal of enquiry for both crude and refined. The sales as a consequence amounted to 1,668 barrels, and of the latter the sales were 2,249 barrels. The largest portion of this goes out of the market. At the close of the market holders had established an advance of one cent per gallon on crude. The stock of crude on hand at this time is very light. There were no receipts by the river. A number of lots are known to be on the way down, and may arrive at any hour. The latest from Oil City and the wells represent the market as firm, with a good demand from New York. The market continues to favor holders, who were asking an advance on both crude and refined. On the Allegheny wharf we noticed a fair amount of activity. The steamers Lecl aire and Petrolia left for the oil regions with good trips. The Ida Rees did not get off last evening, but will leave to-day for certain. The Advance and Echo No 3 are due from Oil City. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

CRUDE—The market opened firm, but closed firmer; 32c was the opening figures—33c the closing ones. The stock to operate in was not large; 825 bbls were disposed at 32c, packages included; 147 barrels 29 bbls sold at the same price; 151 and 151 bbls sold at 37c, packages included; 14 bbls were sold at 33c, packages returned.

REFINED OIL—The market was firm under a fair demand; sales 40 bbls free, on spot, at 78c; 100 do, 78c; 200 do, bonded, 58c; 100 do, free, 78c; sales 1,000 bbls bonded, delivered at New York, December delivery, 72c; 70 do in lots, same description, 71@72c.

TAR—The demand was not large; prices were nominal.

NAPHTA—This article seems to be neglected; no sales have been reported for some days.

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Forsythe, Bro & Co, 275 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

North American Company, 141 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

David Kirk, 220 barrels refined, for New York.

Hog Products.

CINCINNATI.

The demand for provisi ns has been good. Bacon Sides at 20@21c; for Rib 20¾ to 22¼c; Clear at 23 to 24c; Bacon Shoulders at 19½@20c; Lard at 21c for old, and 22c for new; Bulk Sides at 19c. New Pork has been rated at $36@38 for old and new. The demand, however, has been insignificant. The outside of the above figures in Bacon and Lard is now firmly maintained. Old Hams have become particularly heavy, and material concessions in prices are made, though accurate quotations are scarcely practicable.

Green Meats have been, with the exception of Hams, generally neglected. There were sales to day of 400 pieces each, of Shoulders (Hams not included), at 12½@12¾c, respectively. These figures fairly represent the market.

There has been but a moderate amount of figuring on hogs. Only a few days have been suitable for packing, and the stock has been quite too light to admit of such being done and it been cold enough. The sales have been almost exclusively in gross weights, at prices ranging from $9 75 to $11, according to weights. The heavy weight having been scarce, and when bought gross sales per hundred preferred because of their relative gain in netting. The later stopping receipts from Kentucky will doubtless, cause receipts to be light for some days yet, though it is the opinion of some of the most experienced drovers that farmers will rush their stock to market early, even though not fully fatted.

BRIGHTON.

Hogs are still on the increase. Fully 3 000 were received. There was a good demand from pork packers, who are beginning to buy gross weight, for the advantage of killing. Prices ruled from $10 to $10 80 per cental, gross.

LOUISVILLE.

Several of the packing and slaughtering houses, under the auspices of the Commissary Department, according to our previous announcement, are preparing for the slaughter and packing of 100,000 hogs for the Government We quote the prevailing rates for hogs among farmers and dealers at $9 50@10 per 100 lbs gross on foot, with an advance of ½@¾c asked if delivered at depots or the packer's pens.

New York Weekly Coffee Circular.

November 8.

Stock of Rio and Santos Coffee on the 1st of November, 1864 ..... 101,031 bags.
Received since to date, per Griffin ..... 1,829 "

Sales for consumption estim'd at .. 10,172 "

Stock of Rio and Santos Coffee on the 8th of November, 1864 ..... 93,579 "
" Java Coffee on mats ..... 36,377 "
" do Gov. bgs. 800—37,177 "
" Bahia Coffee ..... 8,316 "
" Maracaibo ..... 11,874 "
" Laguayra ..... 2,224 "
" St. Domingo ..... 2,885 "
" Other descriptions ..... 6,976 "
Total ..... 164,891 "

Quotations.—Rio, prime,—@46c. 4 mos; do good 45@45¾c, do; do fair, 44@44½c, do: ordinary, 42@42½c, do; do fair to good cargoes, 43½@43¾c, do; Java, mats and bgs—@50c, do; Maracaibo, 42@46c, do; Laguayra, 43@45c, do. Basis $245 for gold.

Remarks.—Sales during the past week reach 5,672 bags, and embrace 1,500 Rio per "Griffin and 2,850 Santos, per "Hendricks" (re-sale) for export, price not transpired, 4,500 bags Rio per ¾ phyr" are being shipped to Europe. The market closed quiet, but firm, at our quotations.

Stock of Rio—November 5th, Baltimore, 13,500 bags; November 5th, Philadelphia, 2,400 bags; November 8th, New York, 93,579 bags—109,079.

WM. SCOTT & SON, Coffee Brokers.

Movements of Grain at Toledo.

The receipts at this point for the past week were as follows:

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Bar. bu.
Total	10,407	291,484	22,670	8,345	2,068
Prev. w'k	17,226	128,615	8,909	4,759	2,623
Cor. w'k, '63	35,496	204,467	24,173	2,217	761
Jan. 1, '64	5,756,560	899,934	241,725	42,884	
'63	944,811	5,415,180	1,160,850	168,884	16,366

The shipments of Flour and Grain from Toledo for the week ending November 5, 1864, were as follows:

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.
Total	28,594	420,967	41,160	18,169

—*Blade.*

New Orleans Market.

November 1.

COTTON—Notwithstanding the rainy weather, there was some inquiry to-day, which resulted in sales of 2,2 bales as follows: 21 bales low middling at $1 10; 16 bales strict low middling at $1 12½; 26 bales middling—good middling at the same; and 19 bales strict middling at $1 15. We also hear of 94 bales low middling sold on Saturday, but not before reported, at $1 10. These figures denote an easier market, but are by no means the views of holders generally.

MOLASSES—A lot of 85 bbls just received sold on the landing this morning. The particulars have not transpired.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Bowman	Sweeny	Cincinnati.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
Julia	Coulson	Zanesville.
Guidon	Batchelor	Cincinnati.
Jonas Powell	Lee	Pittsburgh.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City.
Olive	Andrews	St. Louis.

THE RIVER—Last evening at twilight there were about nine feet of water in the channel, and both rivers rising. We had heavy rains on Wednesday night.

THE new steamer "Alex. Speer," Capt. Richmond, is announced for Nashville. She will have dispatch.

THE steamer Onward, Captain Mellon, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. She will have dispatch.

THE passenger steamer Starlight, Captain Armstrong, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE regular Portsmouth packet "Jonas Powell," Capt. Lee, will leave this day positively for Gallipolis and Portsmouth. This boat makes her trips with regularity. She has careful and experienced officers.

THE well known packet "Ida Rees," Capt. R. Rees, leaves to-day for Franklin and Oil City. Capt. Rees is a favorite in that trade, and deservedly so. The first clerk is Mr. Brand, an officer who will see that passengers have the best kind of attention.

THE fine packet Kate B. Porter is advertised for Cincinna'i and Louisville. This boat is in charge of Capt. Joseph H. Porter, an experienced officer and a clever gentleman. Any business entrusted to this boat will be done up about right. This boat was built expressly for the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh trade, and Captain Porter says he will fight it out, if it takes all fall.

THE fine steamer America, Captain A. C. McCallam, is announced for Evansville, Cairo, and St. Louis. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of as clever a set of officers as can be found. The first clerk is our old friend Captain McCallam, Jr. He has hosts of friends, and deserves them all. We take pleasure in recommending boat and officers.

Further from Johnsonville.

The Louisville *Press* says:

From Colonel May, who has arrived here from Johnsonville, by the Nashville road, informs us that the destruction of the steamboats on the Tennessee river at Johnsonville was complete, together with several thousand tons of freight, including the lower or old warehouse, and all the freight on the wharf in the vicinity of the burning boats.

The fight took place on Friday, as the rebels had completely blockaded the river both above and below the boats, and as the gunboats could not run the gauntlet of the batteries, it was folly for the transports to attempt it.

Some 300 tons of the freight of the Arcola and the J. H. Doane were saved, as well as the new warehouse above the railroad. General Schofield, with ample reinforcements, had reached Johnsonville on Saturday, and the place was safe. The rebels had three batteries of 20-pound Parrotts planted on the other side of the river, opposite Johnsonville, and several heavy batteries above and below that point.

CINCINNATI.

Thursday's *Commercial* says:

The weather was cloudy, mild, showery, and spring-like yesterday, with hard and incessant rain from two to five A. M. The storm that prevailed during the after hours was more than stormy, even the Westmoreland was swept from her mooring, and drifted ashore. The river has swollen nine feet during the twenty-four hours ending last night, with 16 feet hence to Louisville, and 7 feet in the canal. The Falls will be navigable for the largest class of boats by the close of the week. The Lower Ohio is rising, with five feet from Portland to Cairo, and five feet and rising fast in the Cumberland. There is three and a half feet in the Kanawha and rising. The Kentucky is rising, with four feet from Dreyfus to the mouth. There is six feet in the Tennessee river.

The J. R. Gilmore, from Marietta, was the only arrival yesterday.

We have no departures to note.

The *Gazette* says:

By the mark at the Water Works, the river has risen four feet and eight inches during the twenty-four hours preceding yesterday noon, at which time there were eighteen feet and ten inches water in the channel.

Among the arrivals we note the Pine Grove, from Pittsburgh, with two hundred and twenty-five tons freight for this port, and one hundred and fifty tons for Louisville.

BOATS ANNOUNCED.—Maria, Anna and Iron City, for Pittsburgh; Lawrence and Miami, for Nashville; J. D. Hinde, for Kentucky river; Wauanita, for St. Louis; Jewess and Alice Dean, for Memphis; Silver Spray and Peytona, for New Orleans.

BOATS IN PORT.—The following were at the wharf last evening: Arizonia, Colosens, Kate Robinson, Maria, Silver Spray, Lightning, Lawrence, Willie Gamage, Swallow, Leonidas, Maria, Alice Dean, Wauanita, Iron City, Peytona, Anna, Pat York, Clara Poe, Jewess, Pine Grove, Cottage No. 2, Ohio No. 3, C. T. Dumont, Wild Waggoner.

On account of the damages received by the Pine Grove, her bow is slightly elevated. When she was making her landing on Wednesday, parties on the Major Anderson, observing that her bow was at quite an angle, raised an alarm that she was sinking at the stern, to the consternation of those on board.

METROPOLITAN GIFT BOOK STORE,

WILL BE OPEN ON

Tuesday, November 1st, 1864.

And is permanently located at

No, 63 FIFTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH,

OPPOSITE ADAMS' EXPRESS OFFICE.

Th's is the largest and most liberally conducted establishment West of New York At this establishment you can get any book you desire. Books in every part of Literature. And you have the advantage of receiving with each book that you buy

A HANDSOME PRESENT,

Worth from FIFTY CENTS to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, which is given with each book.

All books are sold at publishers' prices, and you can select from the largest stock ever offered in this city, including all the standard Works, all descriptions of Photographic Albums, all styles of Bibles and Prayer Books, all the late publications, all the varieties of Gift Books, all patterns of Portfolios, Books for all classes, men all subjects, in every style of binding, and in endless variety.

Remember that in purchasing Books at the

Metropolitan Gift Book Store,

You pay no more than you would at any other establishment, and have the advantage of receiving a VALUABLE PRESENT with each book that you buy

One Trial will convince Book Buyers,

That the place to make the purchase is at

63 FIFTH STREET.

Our stock of Photograph Albums, Bibles and Prayer Books is the largest in the city, and will be sold at the LOWEST PUBLISHERS' PRICES. And a gift with each purchase varying from fifty cents to one hundred dollars.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES mailed free to any address upon application.

W. L. FOSTER & CO,

oc29-ly-eod

CANNED PEACHES AND TOMATOES.

10,000 dozen in cases, 2 dozen each. Peaches put up in white sugar, the best brand in the United States. For sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO.,

108 and 110 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

oc20-10t-eod

PEACHES IN GLASS.

600 dozen Peaches in Glass Jars, a splendid article; 400 dozen Spiced Peaches. For sale by

JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO.,

108 and 110 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

oc20-10t-eod

CANNED MEATS, POULTRY, VEGETABLES, &c.

Roast beef, roast mutton, roast veal, roast lamb, roast turkey, roast chicken, sausage meat, beef and vegetables, beef soup, mutton soup, chicken soup, vegetable soup, green corn, green peas, asparagus, lobsters, salmon, oysters, clams, cranberries, condensed milk, cherries, pine apples, &c. For sale by

JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO.,

108 and 110 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

oc20 10t-eod

MINCED MEAT.

100 barrels prepared Spiced Minced Meat;
500 firkens do do do;
200 cases Glass Jars do do.

The same excellent quality that we have furnished the trade the past 15 years. For sale by

JOSEPH B. BUSSIER & CO.,

108 and 110 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

oc20-10t-eod

TO CAPITALISTS AND PERSONS DESIROUS OF FORMING OIL COMPANIES.

J. H. SIMONDS & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
Franklin, Venango Co. Pa.

Petroleum lands, interests in producing wells, and oil leases in popular localities on Oil Creek, the Allegheny river and their tributaries, at reasonable prices as this office oc24-oodtf&w

TO SPORTSMEN.

Call and examine the only complete stock of Shot Guns, and all kinds of Sporting Equipments in this market.

JAMES BOWN,
oct5 126 Wood street.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. H. and N. P. SAWYER, under the style of R. C. & J. H. SAWYER, is this day, mutually dissolved.

The business will be continued under the old firm name by

N. P. SAWYER.

September 1st, 1864. oct4-tf

REVOLVERS.

A large stock of all kinds on hand and for sale by

JAMES BOWN, 126 Wood street.

oct5

OIL BBL. TRESS HOOPS, for sale by

JAMES BOWN, 126 Wood st.

oct5

PENNA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

EAST LIBERTY, Nov. 10, 1864.

Business in the cattle trade was to a large extent suspended. The election which took place on Tuesday, occupied the attention of buyers and sellers. Drovers paid no attention to the October election, but many traveled hundreds of miles to vote on the present occasion. State elections come often; Presidential but once in four years; hence the market was inactive and but slimly attended. In our next we hope to have more to say. The receipts were moderate, but not so large as the previous week, while the sales were exceedingly limited and prices generally unchanged.

CATTLE—The offerings were light and so were the sales. The principal business being sales to the city butchers. The sales reported did not exceed 400 head, in lots of 20 to 50 each. The lowest figures were $5 5/ per cwt, and the highest $7 00. The largest portion was forwarded East.

Hogs—The market was not very active. The high prices demanded by holders has made buyers cautious. The sales reported did not exceed 1,800 head in lots. The lowest prices were $9 50 for Stock Hogs, and $10 00@10 for heavy fat ones. The largest portion of the receipts were shipped East.

SHEEP—Were moderately plenty. The sales reach about 2,100 head in lots. Prices ranged from $5 50@7 50 ₱ cwt, prime qualities commanded the latter price. The largest portion were forwarded East by rail.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

ALLEGHENY, Nov. 10, 1864.

BUSINESS—The market was quiet and rather dull during the week—the most of the drovers having remained at home for the election. The receipts show considerable falling off, reaching only 1,000 head, and the market dragged somewhat, with a tendency to lower rates. We quote at 4@4½c for common stock; 5@6c for fair to good, and 6@7c for prime choice.

Hogs—Quiet and unchanged, with small sales from yards to the retail trade, at prices from $11@13 ₱ cwt.

SHEEP—But few offered and only a limited demand. Small lots of choice at $6@7 ₱ 100 lbs gross.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Cincinnati.

Per GUIDON,—W. Nelson, 6 pkgs mdse; Clarke, 1 pkg; Baldwin, 3 do; Hays & Stewart, 20 rolls leather; Col. Cross, 56 bxs ordnance; W. Sommer & Co., 32 machines; R. & T. Watson, 3 pkgs; M. O'Hara, 50 bbls whisky; Jas. Dalzell & Son, 11 bbls oil; Lemon & Wiley, 4 pkgs; owner, 5 bbls bitters; W. Voigt, 3 do; F. Scaiff, 2 do; G. Faas, 8 obls liquor; T. B. Young & Co., 40 pkgs; G. B. Jones & Son; 10 pkgs; Hitchcock, Todd & Co., 1 case; J. Bentley, 1 do; W. R. Boges, 4 bbls mdse; Townsend & Long, 10 tes tard; F. Sellers & Co., 25 tes lard, 10 do hams; Clarke & Co., 10 bbls; E. Heazleton, 5 do; W. M. Gormley, 1 do; Lemon & Wiley, 4 pkgs pig iron; Reynolds, 11 bxs; Weyman & Son, 2 bbls; owner, 2 do; W. H. Hagen, 60 bales hay; McDonald & Arbuckle, 30 bxs candles.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pitt-burgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R R.—Colonel Cross, 1160 bags of oats; Bingham, Son & Co, 150 bags oats; E H Myers, 40 bbls high wines; W Wallace, 2 bbls, 1 box glass; Herron & Co, 200 bags wheat; J Rhodes, 400 bags barley.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—R Dalzell, 40 bbls apples; R McFarland, 12 do do; L H Voight & Co, 19 bxs cheese; J Rhodes & Co, 200 bags barley; H Riddle, 10 bxs cheese; Godfrey & Clarke, 12 sacks rags; Fetzer Armstrong, 199 bgs potatoes; J Grotz, 150 bbls apples, J Gobintz, 5 bbls butter; Simpson & Knox, 316 bunn car corn.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, Oliver & Brickell, 1 car iron; Jacob Swoi, 5 bags chesnut, and 6 do rags, 3 do flax seed, 3 firkins butter and 5 boxes eggs; Caleb Lee, Sr., 5 bbls cider and 40 bushels apples; S. Stewart, 15 bushels oats and 7 do corn; P Neuswinder, 35 bushels potatoes and 3 do rye; Lindsay & Chorpering, 120 bbls refined oil.

NOTICE—STEAMBOAT MEN—We are now manufacturing a very superior article of

CORK LIFE PRESERVERS.

We would respectfully call your attention to ours before purchasing elsewhere. We will guarantee them to pass inspection.

ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,
oct5-tf No. 122 Third Street.

RIVER PACKETS,

Allegheny River Packets.

For Franklin and Oil City.

ON THIS DAY, November 10, at 4 p. m. The light draught steamer IDA REES, R. REES, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or at the foot of Irwin street. 10

Wheeling and Parkersburg Packets.

For Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville, Wheeling, Connecting with Parkersburg, Marietta and Bell Creek.

THE fine Passenger Steamer MINERVA, JOHN GORDON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JAMES COLLINS & CO., Agents, Wharf-boat below Monongahela Bridge.

Regular Gallipolis and Portsmouth Packet.

THE fine Steamer JONAS POWELL, Captain J. S. LEE, will leave Pittsburgh for the above and intermediate points every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m.

For freight or passage apply on board

Pittsburgh and Zanesville Packet Line.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

The splendid passenger steamer EMMA GRAHAM, J. R. STILL, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday, at 4 p. m., and Saturday every Friday, at 8 o'clock, a. m. The new steamer JULIA, WM. CORLSON, Commander, leaves Pittsburgh every Saturday, at 4 p. m., and Zanesville every Tuesday, at 8 o'clock, a. m.

For freight or passage apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent, Pittsburgh.

nov10 H. S. PIERCE & CO., Agents, Zanesville, O.

PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Big Sandy, Ironton, Gallipolis and Portsmouth.

EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 10 a. m. The splendid passenger steamer GOLDEN ERA, WASH. H. KERR Commander, will leave as announced above. The steamer Julia will leave Pittsburgh every WEDNESDAY, at 10 a. m., and Portsmouth every FRIDAY NOON. Will connect every FRIDAY with the E. ST. NAVIGATION CO.'s fast packet. The GOLDEN ERA will receipt freights through to Cincinnati.

For freight or passage apply on board. no2

Cincinnati and Louisville.

For Marietta, Gallipolis, Parkersburg, Ironton, Big Sandy, Portsmouth, Cincinnati and Louisville.

ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, at 10 a. m. The new and splendid passenger steamer KATE B. PORTER, John H. Porter, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the foot of Wood street.

Cincinnati and Louisville.

ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16 at 4 p. m. The fine passenger steamer STARLIGHT, G. N. ARMSTRONG, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or JOHN FLACK, Agents.

8

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

ON THURSDAY, Nov. 10, at 4 p. m. The new passenger steamer ONWARD, JAMES MELLON, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to JOHN FLACK, or J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

8

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.

THE new Iron Steamer TAMAULIPAS, Captain BROWN, on Saturday, Nov. 12, at 5 o'clock, p. m.

SNOWDEN & MASON,
JOHN FLACK, or
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

oct29

For Cairo and St. Louis.

ON THIS SDAY, Nov. 11th, at 10 a. m. The new side-wheel passenger steamer ARMENIA, McCALLUM, Command'er, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or JOHN FLACK, Agents.

5

For Nashville.

ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, at 10 a. m. The fine passenger steamer ALEX. SPEER, F. C. RICHMOND, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN FLACK or J. D. COLLINGOOD, Agents.

11

PIANOS.

HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,

NO. 53 FIFTH STREET,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Decker's Pianos.

BEST PIANOS IN AMERICA.

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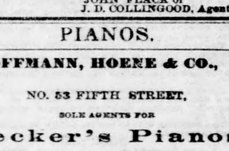
WAMELINK & BARB,

No. 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street,

Sole Agents for the celebrated Bradbury, Schoemacker & Co.'s Gold and Silver Prize Medal

PIANOS,

Cheaper and will stand in tune longer than any other PIANOS made. Also, Smith's Harmoniums and Melodeons and Musical Goods generally at the lowest Eastern cash prices. Pianos to let. Tuning and repairing done at the shortest notice. Sheet music bound with neatness and d